

# THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB.



WARWICKSHIRE 231

MIDDLESEX 906

CORNWALL 4

(IN THIS ISSUE, THE STORIES BEHIND THESE TOKENS).

(THE ILLUSTRATIONS ABOVE ARE FROM CHARLES PYE'S ENGRAVINGS, 1801).

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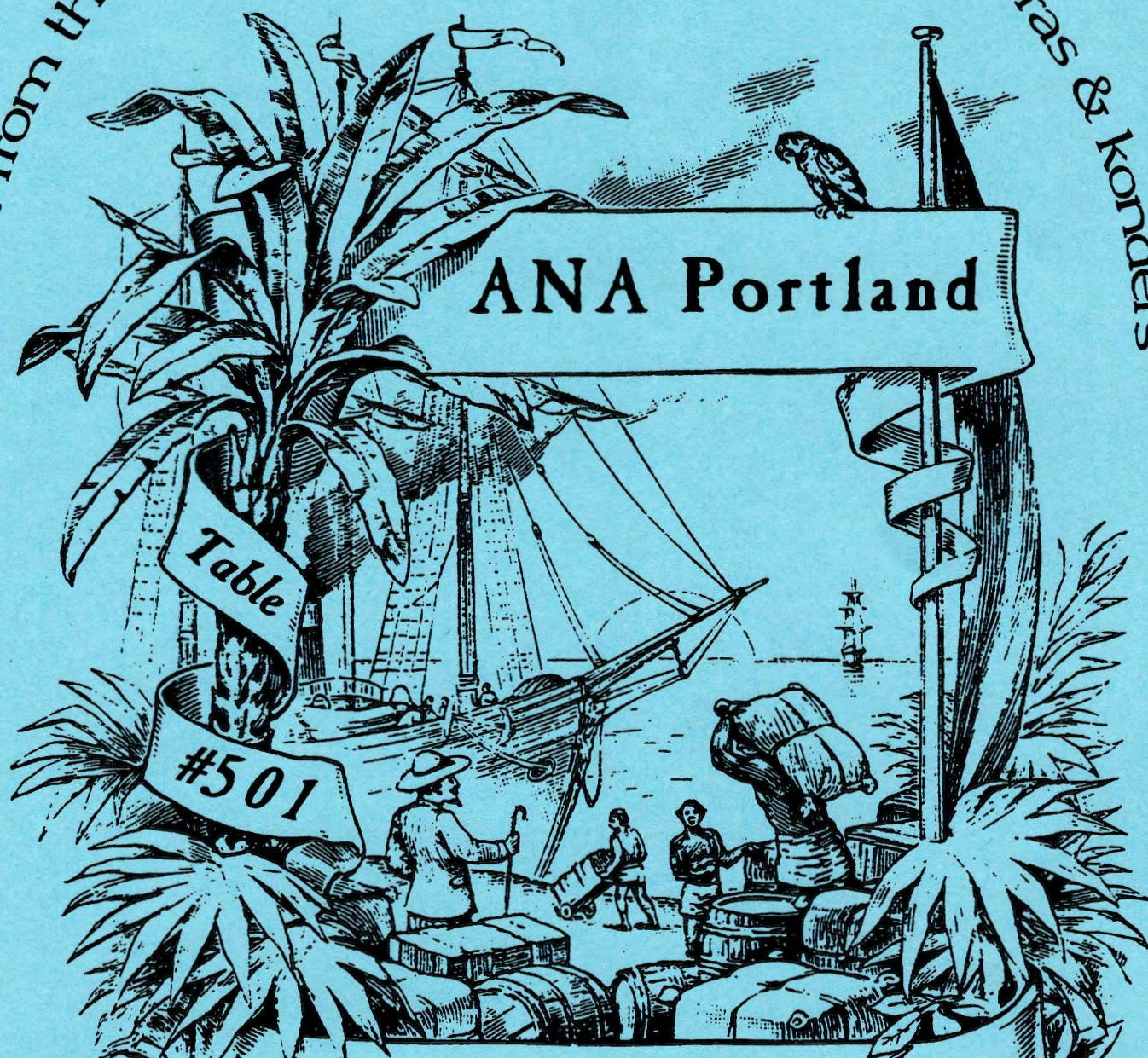
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**INTRODUCTION**  
by Wayne Anderson  
President & Editor

**ON THE COVER.** The stories behind the tokens illustrated on the cover of this issue are all told in various articles within this journal. Mr. Roy Henderson tells the story of Lady Godiva, and his beginnings as a "Conder" token collector. Roy sent me his article several months ago, he had written it in long hand, and I misplaced it. I had forgotten that I had ever received it, until I received a letter from Roy expressing his disappointment toward me, because I hadn't published his article. I called him immediately, apologized to him, and explained that I couldn't find his article, I had lost it! (I was really embarrassed). Roy chuckled and said, "I'll just write it again!" So, he sat down and wrote his article for the second time, in long hand, resubmitted it, and here it is for all of you to see. People, like Roy, only help to make my commitment to this organization even stronger. This experience has created a story, in of itself! David S. Brooke writes about Summer's Museum, in "The Collector's Cabinet", and the awesome "Wild Man Token". David has been one of our staunchest contributors from the start, and I don't know what we would do without him. R. C. Bell's "Token Tales" feature the British Volunteer Regiments this time, and the Penryn Volunteer Token is part of his discussion.

**THIS ISSUE** of our journal is the second anniversary issue, it is the eighth one. Our journal is our organization's mind and voice. You, the members of our organization are its body, heart, and soul. The articles submitted by you are the life's blood of our organization. Many of our members have not written an article for the journal as yet. Jim Wahl has written to me with his plea to encourage me to promote your interest, and to encourage you to write something for the journal. In his sagacity, Jim has perceived that our success is predicated upon your participation in the form of writing articles for the journal. He makes some good suggestions, and I encourage all of you to read his letter to the editor. I would again like to thank all of you who have contributed an article or articles to the journal, you have made our organization a success up to this point. Again, I would also like to thank all of our advertisers, their paid ads have helped us to have a healthy check book balance, adding to our future success.

**BRIEF COMMENTS** are made to me continually by members, either in the form of little notes or vocally, expressing their satisfaction with our journal. I appreciate these comments very much. Members also tell me about such things as token acquisitions. I can assure you that there are a vast number of enthusiastic member-collectors out there - and they all have a strong interest in the historical aspect of these tokens. I had the pleasure of attending the Early American Coppers Convention, in Boston, on April 2nd. I shared a table with Allan and Marnie Davisson, which was indeed a pleasure. There were a great number of our members in attendance (too many to mention in this limited space), and I saw many wonderful tokens change hands. At the annual meeting, E.A.C. president Wes Rasmussen (also a CTCC member!) announced that next year's E.A.C. auction would contain twenty-five (25) lots of "Conder" tokens. This is a first, and I think it only demonstrates the increased popularity of the series. Joel Spingarn, our treasurer, stimulated the idea, and Tom Reynolds (also one of our member's) will decide the details for the tokens to be placed in the auction (or how it will work). Wes also announced that I was appointed to catalog and grade the "Conder" tokens offered in this section of the auction. In my view, allowing the addition of "Conder" tokens, in the E.A.C. auction is a very important development. Allan Davisson completed his "Auction Ten" on April 30th. Allan told me that sales were brisk, with respect to the "Conder" portion of his auction. Many important tokens were offered in this great sale!

**THE W. J. NOBLE AUCTION Sale 58B** is on schedule and will take place on July 7th & 8th, 1998, at Dallas Brooks Centre, 300 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Australia - commencing at 9:30 a.m. each day. Viewing will take place at Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd., Level 7, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia on June 29th - July 3rd, and the 6th of July, 1998, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Catalogs are available now, containing 300 pages, with 2250 tokens illustrated throughout. The price of the catalog is \$35 US, and I recommend you obtain one. This catalog will be the text book reference catalog, with respect to 18th & 19th century British tokens for years to come. If you are able to bid successfully in the sale, you will have acquired tokens which have a provenance of instant importance. I have been in contact with Jim Noble for a number of months. Jim is a very fine gentleman, and he is recognized as one of the greatest token collector's of all time. He assembled his collection over a period of 40 years, and it contains many, many rare and important tokens, and, of course, an extremely wide representation of the entire series. I think that the greatest thing that Jim has done, is to offer the entire collection to the general public. In my opinion, he could have easily placed the collection privately with any number of individuals. Instead, he has cataloged and illustrated the collection, and offered it to us at public auction. In my view, this deed makes him a great numismatist! Jim told me that one of his greatest enjoyments with his collection was to view, grade, and catalog it for the auction. I have chosen to dwell on the subject of the "Noble Auction" in this introduction, because of its extreme importance to all CTCC members.

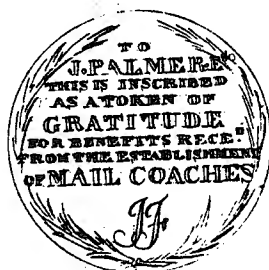
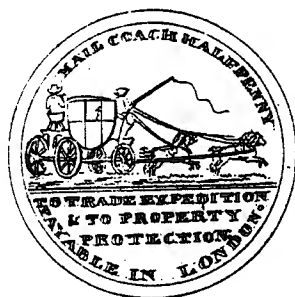
**THE ANA CONVENTION** is also just around the corner. This year's 107th Anniversary Convention will be held in Portland, Oregon at the Oregon Convention Center, on August 5th - 9th, 1998. The convention will be the site of our first annual meeting, and a large number of our members will attend the convention. Our meeting will be held on Friday, August 7th, at 8:00 p.m. I have arranged for a club table, and that will be our headquarters at the convention. One of the highlights for us at the convention, will be the display that Jerry and Sharon Bobbe will have put together. They are displaying approximately 1,500 "Conder" tokens from their collection. It will be dazzling! The officers and officials of the club will remain as they are for 1999, since I haven't received any names to put on a slate for election. I will continue as president and editor, and, at some point in time, I will appoint an editor to take over the duties and responsibilities of producing the journal. Cliff Fellage has been of great assistance to me as assistant editor, and I would like to take this opportunity to give my thanks to him. He is retiring and will be in a position to take over the editorship sometime next year. I would continue to assist him with the publication of the journal, and be in a better position to perform the role of the presidency at that time. Joel Spingarn will, of course, continue to be our vice president and treasurer, and will present our financial reports at the annual meeting. We have a little over \$5,000 in the treasury, before going to press with this issue.

**ANNUAL DUES and ADVERTISEMENTS.** I shall discuss our dues at the annual meeting with the membership. I feel that we can keep them at \$25 per year, but I think we need to take a look at subscriptions outside of the US. These are much more expensive to mail, and Joel and I have thought of increasing them to \$35 dollars per year. There aren't a great number of them, but I would like to know what the members think before any changes are made. I am, however, increasing the price of our so called one-third page ad to \$37.50, simply because it is really a half page ad. I was never able to lay them out as one-third page ads with my equipment. One page ads will remain the same price, \$75.

**ARTICLES.** Again, there are some wonderful articles in this issue of the journal. Favorite authors such as Bartlett, Bell, Brooke, Doty, Fellage, Flanagan, Fredette, Gladdle, Henderson, Spingarn and Wahl have favored us with their work. Any article provided by you for publication in the journal is either scholarly or worthy, in my view. So, give it a shot! Let me hear from you for the next issue.

# THE MAIL COACH HALFPENNY A 'Token' of Gratitude.

by R. GLADDLE



Middlesex 363

Middlesex 366

One of the most popular tokens in the whole 18th. century series is the copper halfpenny featuring a mail coach. Nothing evokes the 18th. century more than this little scene of a 'four-in-hand' being driven by a coachman, with the guard perched behind, and the head of a passenger peeping out of the window.

There are two issues, one by A. Haldiman and the other by J. Fittler. Little is known of either man except that both dedicate their token to one 'J. Palmer' and it is to this John Palmer that I wish to turn. For whereas every collector is familiar with the token, very few indeed, have the remotest idea as to the significance of the man to whom both pieces allude.

Palmer was born at Bath in 1742, the son of a brewer - and it was into this trade that he entered as a young man. However, after an illness, he left Bath and went to London where he became an agent for his father who had recently bought a theatre. His father's entry into the theatre world prospered and by 1768 John Palmer senior had acquired the 'theatrical monopoly' of Bath by act of Parliament. Palmer returned home to Bath and took over his father's interests - by 1789 he was successfully managing the Bath and Bristol theatres and had already become a man of private means.

In the course of travel connected with the business of his theatres, Palmer was struck with the slow conveyance of the mails. In 1782 he set up a plan for reforming the postal service, suggesting that the mail should be carried out by guarded mail coaches at a speed between 8 to 9 miles an hour.

Previously, there had been a regulation speed of 5 mph. in the winter and 7 mph. in the summer - but even this was often not attained and the whole procedure was dreadfully slow and unreliable.

The plan was placed before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, William Pitt, and after some initial rejection by the Post Office, Palmer persuaded Pitt to give it a try. Eventually, in the Summer of 1784 a trial run was arranged between Bristol and London.

The first mail coach left Bristol on the second of August, and although it met with much animosity from local post masters along the route, there was no actual obstruction. The trial was a resounding success, having left Bristol at 8 a.m. the coach arrived in London at 11 p.m. the very same day - a distance of some 120 miles! By the end of the month there were official plans to extend the new service to Norwich, Nottingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Supported by Pitt in 1786, John Palmer was appointed 'Comptroller General of the Post Office' with the princely salary of £1500, per annum and - a contract with a percentage on all letters carried. However, this latter part of the appointment was never ratified by Parliament and his relationship with the Post Office was, to say the least, not good. They constantly opposed his plans and finally, in 1792, forced him to resign.

However, in his six years of service he transformed the mail - introducing economy, speed and reliability and by the end of his office all the old coaches had been replaced and a thoroughly modern system was established.

He did not do too badly, for he came out of it with a pension of £3000. a year and already a man of means, he retired to Brighton where he eventually died in 1818. As a point of interest and measure of his contemporary position in society, he had his portrait done by Gainsborough, which can be seen today at the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

James Fittler may have been the owner of a coaching inn in London and Anthony Haldiman a merchant by St. Mary Axe (London). More, nothing is known except, of course, that both must have been sufficiently indebted to Palmer's transformation of the mail, as to inscribe their halfpennies in his name as a 'token' of their gratitude!

### I Had No Idea What I Was Buying!

Going through my Charlton, "Canadian Colonial Tokens", I noticed the RH tokens of 1812-1814. These were the LC - 50, 51, and 52. Because of the initials, I decided to see if I could get all three. I had no problem getting the halfpenny and the farthing. Most authorities said the halfpenny was the only one imported into Canada for commerce. The other two were brought in later by collectors. The halfpenny came in thick and thin flans. The thin flan was the one imported for commerce. Because these had originated in Great Britain, I got a copy of Seaby's "British Tokens and Their Values". I was disappointed that there was nothing in the book about the tokens I was interested in. It did, however, have illustrations of a lot of other tokens.

I had been putting together a collection of six pence's, and one of my suppliers was GBC of Florida. One of their lists had a "Lady Godiva" token on it, and I snapped it up. I had no idea what I was buying! After I received it, I looked up the Lady Godiva myth, or legend. Because of the mistreatment of his tenants, Lady Godiva felt she could shame her husband by riding through the streets of Coventry, bare naked! However, in the movie "Lady Godiva", starring Maureen O'Hara, a slightly different story unfolded. Lady Godiva had disgraced her position by siding with the common people. Someone, in a higher position than her husband, decided she should be punished by being forced to ride through Coventry, in the nude. He assumed the people would stone her. Incidentally, at the beginning of the movie, an old portrait of Lady Godiva is shown. In the movie, Maureen O'Hara is riding side saddle. I have a print of a fourteenth century painting, where she is shown riding astride. (By the way, the side saddle was invented four centuries after Lady Godiva's ride)!

In the legend, "Peeping Tom" is struck blind by the sight of Lady Godiva. The movie version is more gruesome. Friends of hers caught Tom peeping, and they put out his eyes with burning faggots! Looking up Lady Godiva, I found a book by Theodor Geisel, aka Dr. Seuss, of "The Cat In The Hat" fame. It is the "Seven Lady Godivas". If you enjoyed his books as children, you will like this one. This is what I enjoy most, discovering the stories behind these tokens. Right now, I am researching John of Gaunt.

I had been receiving coin lists from Richard Trowbridge, of California. His main focus was on the coins of Great Britain, but he always had a few tokens on his list. These were subdivided into three groups: Coins and Medals of Edward VIII, "Conder" Tokens, and All Other Tokens. I had already bought several tokens, when I asked him what the difference was between "Conder" tokens, and the other ones. He sent me a full explanation. I also expressed my desire to get a token from each of the English counties and he suggested that I contact Bill McKivor. I did, and Bill said, if I had more than a passing interest in "Conders" that I should join the CTCC. So, I became member number 106. This move, of course, broadened my knowledge, and also introduced me to a lot of "Conder" token dealers.

I wrote Wayne Anderson, and asked him about a map of Great Britain. Later, I saw an advertisement for such a map, dated in the 1760's. I sent for it, and in the meantime Cliff Fellage announced the map of 1789. I sent for that one too! Each of the maps have their good points. The main difference is that Cliff's map has the counties spelled out. The older map uses numbers to identify them, and this is helpful because the numbers take up less room.



I now have seven different Lady Godiva Tokens, and a third of the English counties. I had to go to England for it, but I recently got the RH penny token that I needed too.

Following is a list of books, that I found to be very helpful:

1. "Canadian Colonial Tokens", by Charlton,
2. "Coins of Canada", by Haxby & Willy,
3. "British Tokens and Their Values", Seaby,
4. "Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens", by Schwer,
5. "Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century, by Dalton & Hamer, and
6. "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage, by Davis.

I hope you have found my experiences interesting, and helpful to you with your collecting. I look forward to reading about your experiences!

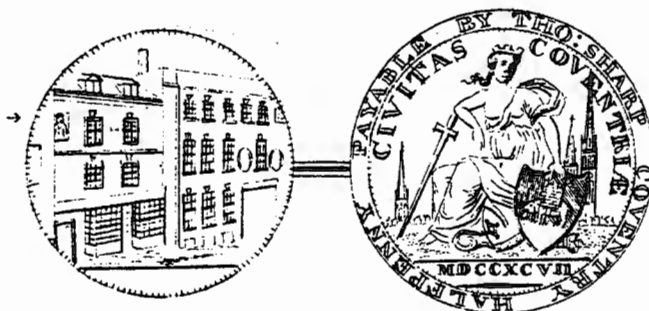
Roy Henderson  
CTCC #106  
Cleveland, Ohio



Warwickshire, Coventry 231



Warwickshire, Coventry 248



Warwickshire, Coventry 312  
(Thomas Sharp's Peeping Tom token)

## THE SWANHERD

by Joel Spingarn

Having recently acquired a Middlesex D & H 175a, and having previously added a Middlesex D & H 174 to my collection, I thought it was time to do research and discover the reasons for, so elegantly, depicting the swan on these tokens.

Mr. Robert C. Bell gives a brief account in his book "Specious Tokens 1784-1804", which tells of an old list in an Oxford library that contains the names of more than 300 families in England having permission to keep swans. The birds were branded on their bills to indicate ownership, those having three vertical marks belonged to the King. During the reign of Edward IV, a statute limited ownership to persons or companies having a "freehold" of at least five marks a year. Each year a ceremony took place known as the "swan upping", when birds were examined and marked.

The legislation of the statute became necessary for the preservation of the birds which were kept in a half-domesticated condition. They had become scarce due to the young, or cygnets, being highly esteemed for the table. The swan was regarded as a "royal bird" that no subject could possess without license from the crown, the granting of which license being accompanied with the condition that every bird should bear a distinguishing mark of ownership. At first, this privilege was only conferred on the larger freeholders, but it was gradually extended so that in the reign of Elizabeth more than 900 distinct swan-marks were used to identify persons or corporations recognized by the royal swanherd, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole kingdom.

The following paragraph was gleaned from the 11th edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica", 1910:

"The King and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners still maintain their swans on the Thames, and a yearly expedition is made in the month of August to take up the young birds - thence called "swan-upping" and corruptly "swan-hopping" - and mark them. The largest swanery in England, indeed the only one worthy of the name, is that belonging to Lord Ilchester, on the water called Fleet, lying inside the Chesil Bank on the coast of Dorsetshire, where some seven hundred to double that number of birds may be kept -- a stock doubtless too great for the area, but very small when compared with the numbers that used to be retained on various rivers of the country. The swanpit at Norwich seems to be the only place now existing for fattening cygnets for the table - an expensive process, but one fully appreciated by those who have tasted the results."



In more recent years, the swan was considered an oily and frequently tough bird, and was favored more for its looks than for its flesh. It was served in medieval times (and after) with all its plumage re-affixed and a small crown upon its head. Conversely, many people seem to think that our Elizabethan ancestors dined exclusively on roast peacock and swan (though at the time the swan was protected as a "royal bird"). Roast swan has nonetheless appeared from time to time on English tables through the centuries. The Victorians served it with a port-wine sauce. The sweet flavor of port-wine sauce and Cumberland sauce are fine complements to the strong, rich taste of game. The succulent dark meat (where often there lurks a tiny piece of lead shot) is the more enjoyed for its scarcity, like the transient fruits of Summer.

On November 14th, 1931 the following advertisement appeared in the Personal columns of the Times:

"Cygnets (young swans) supplied dressed for dinner and banquets, or alive for ornamental waters -- Master, Great Hospital, Norwich."

Young swans were roasted in the 15th century in England, and they could still be bought in 1968. For anyone desirous of roasting a young swan, a recipe is available. Please send SASE!



174. O: A swan swimming.

R: Three swords in a shield between sprigs. PAYABLE IN MIDDLESEX. 1797.

E: The same as last.



175. O: and E: The same as last.

R: An urn between scythes and sprigs of laurel, an arrow, skull, and hour-glass under the urn. TIME DESTROYS ALL THINGS 1797. A. 11



175a. E: Plain.

A. 10



1024



1010

## THE TRIAL OF THOMAS HARDY

One would think, with over 200 years of hindsight, governments and police departments would be more cautious about over reacting concerning dissident groups. Two false fears in America's modern history with comparable phobias and consequences, similar to the British government's persecution of the 1790's reformers, are the Joseph McCarthy attacks on so called "Communists" and the relocation of the Japanese Americans during the Second World War. To think "it can't happen in America" is insane. Every person needs to be aware of the "lessons of history" and keep careful watch on his own government.

To understand the trial of Thomas Hardy we need to know some background about the SCI (Society for Constitutional Information) and the LCS (London Corresponding Society) of which the latter, Hardy was it's secretary. In this background information we may use the term Anti-Jacobin so we need to know what a Jacobin is - or is not. To start with, the SCI was fourteen years old prior to Thomas Hardy's trial in 1794. And the LCS, who's founder was also Hardy, was a direct out growth of the SCI. The SCI was a bunch of educated, middle class, reformers, including several medical men, attempting to change the government by peaceful means and who had legitimate grievances. Some such members were, Dr. John Jebb, Edmund Burke, Thomas Day and Richard Brocklesby, a barrister. Since William the Conqueror's times, to put it in over simplified terms, the right to vote, and consequently to govern, resided only in the "landed class" in Great Britain. This was a workable arrangement when the lower classes were illiterate and uneducated. With the emergence of a much larger literate merchant or "middle class," some of them very wealthy in their own right, the inequalities became progressively more apparent. Another complex historical problem was the dominance of the Anglican Church as opposed to the minority known as "dissenters." Once again I apologize for the gross simplification, but back in the late 1600's the clergy were asked to give an oath of loyalty to the Anglican Church. Many of them refused for a variety of reasons such as being Protestant and thus becoming "dissenters." The results of this refusal for them was they were barred from holding any Anglican office which as a national religion included any government offices. This included working for the crown's mail service, attending or teaching in Anglican schools or colleges. Therefore, besides the usual Jews and the Catholics, such religious groups as Quakers (Society of Friends), Unitarians and others were left out of the government which ruled them. All of this was enforced by the **Test and Corporation Acts**. By 1780, these prejudices in attitude had greatly slackened, with the exception towards the Catholics. (Remember in 1780 the Gordon Riots.) However the law still had not changed and the dissenters, by now many of them prominent merchants, felt they wanted their voice in government and as a consequence many of them were active in these reform societies. It must be kept in mind these reformers wanted only liberties (plural) for the middle class who in their own way



thought of themselves as "propertied." The common man, or laboring class, was still thought of as uneducated and unfit to have a voice in government. And this was the social level which Thomas Paine appealed to and which the Anti-Jacobins were so paranoid about. Yes, we forget there occurred a very strong Anti-Jacobin faction against the reformers and aided by government men such as William Grenville. Interestingly, of the 70 or so Anti-Jacobin writers, 27 were Anglican clergymen. We are now talking here of Anti-Jacobins of the 1790's, but the SCI movement peaked in the early 1780's. Now switch to America - the American war is over - they are formulating the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights with a great deal of discussion (see the Federalist Papers.) In other words, the Americans were gaining greater freedoms than the parent or home country of Britain. On top of this Thomas Paine has returned to England in 1787 and really is stirring things up with his *Rights of Man* in 1791 -1792.

Where does the LCS come in? In order to understand Hardy's Corresponding Society, and I must confess, I initially didn't comprehend the meaning of "corresponding," we have to go back to the SCI. The idea of the Society for Constitutional Information was to disseminate information about government reforms through pamphlets and personal correspondence. That is to say, drum up interest in the needed reforms. I won't go into all of the newly created reform societies or their chapters that became existent, except to say it was in the hundreds and in many cities. (See Bell's *Political* book and its 14 pages of introduction for a brief summation.) However, I do need to mention the Society of Friends of the People. This was the most moderate and yes - timid of the reform societies. Unfortunately it was the London society attended by most of the reform minded members of parliament (MP's) such as **Charles James Fox** and **Richard Brindley Sheridan**! But whether Fox could have been any more persuasive in parliament is doubtful. By January 1792 the SCI, *unsuccessful* in getting laws passed, was very *successful* in propagating reform literature. Thomas Hardy seemingly having read tracts by Dr. Price, Dr. Jebb and/or Major Cartwright or even Thomas Paine, decided to form his own group. First meeting at the Bell Tavern just off the Strand on January 25th with eight like minded friends. They talked of the burdensome taxes, high prices and such political topics as the lack of the vote. They agreed to form a society and elected Hardy as Treasurer and Secretary, and collected dues. At subsequent meetings they formalized the organizational structure and finalized their aims. The purpose of this new society, like the SCI, was to educate and promote political awareness among the shopkeepers and tradesmen towards their lack of fair government representation. Lengthy titles were in vogue in those times, and the original society title was, "Corresponding Society of the Unrepresented Part of the People of Great Britain." So correspondence among its members and friends and with other societies was a key element. At this time Thomas Hardy, (1752-1832) was a shoe-maker, married and of some forty years of age. So far I have failed to find a physical description of him, but character wise he seems to have been a tradesman's tradesman. That is, he sold to the merchant class of London the concept of government reform like no other reform leader before him. The growth of the LCS was so phenomenal, to the point that when the government sought counter measures, the LCS topped its list.

Now I must back track for three years to bring in one more piece of background. It is now July 14, 1789; the year of the storming of the Bastille and the date inscribed for the

start of the French Revolution. To shorten the tale, the difficulties in France were building for a long time, the peasantry was worse off than in Britain and the economy was in ruins. Some said because of Louis XVI and Maria Antoinette's extravagance, but it was more involved than that. The French Revolution was ultimately many revolutions (at least three) with many diverse factions - too complicated to mention here. But one group was from better educated men belonging to a social club called the Jacobin Club and some of the written precepts and leadership for the revolution came from these members. Eventually the Jacobin Society was formed for guidance and reform of the French government. Their aims were much more ambitious with a complete overthrow of the existing government and to form a French Republic with freedoms similarly to those enjoyed by Americans. These motives may have been honorable but the changes planned were too rapid and rift with the dangers of anarchy. On January third, 1793, the worst factions got control and executed the king, Louis XVI (and Marie Antoinette that same year in October.) Along with the French declaration of War, February first, this was the ultimate wake up call for the British government to panic concerning its own reform movements in England. What is little realized is these English reformers had little or nothing in common with the French Jacobins. True they sent delegates to the Jacobin Society, but out of honest ignorance I believe. The English "Jacobins," as the Anti-Jacobins called them, however sometimes use the "Jacobin" term themselves. Yet it was not their desire to overthrow the existing government unless they were forced to. They realized if they had the vote then they could change it to their own liking peaceably. It was not their desire to oust the English king, let alone execute him. Most were loyal, to the extent some backed off from the reform movement not wanting to be compared to the French. But others it must be admitted were guilty of momentarily cursing George the Third out of frustration. Have none of us sworn after filling out our income tax forms? No, the real haters of George were the working laborers who often abused drink and in general were miserable. As proof of the differences with the French Jacobins, the reformers in England had started organizing decades before the French Revolution broke out. Many of them such as Burke himself had favored certain aspects of the American War. Many, many Englishmen recognized before 1776 the need for reforms to *prevent* the loss of the Americas.

There are many tokens relating to these trials of the English "radicals" and of the Corresponding Society, but I will only mention three. **Mid. #285-6** of the Corresponding Society with the fable of the bundle of sticks, illustrates if the **people** stick together, obtained the vote, they would have the political clout to ease their lives. The second one on the society, **Mid #290-1** has so much symbolism on the obverse I can't take time here to decipher it. It bears the date 1796 which is only a few years away from the societies demise. The last, which relates directly to Thomas Hardy's acquittal, **Mid. #1024-28** and with Hardy's bust to the left has the Honorable Erskine's name on the reverse, and which we will come to at Hardy's trial. The government finally acted on May 12, 1794, when Hardy and Daniel Adams, a law clerk were arrested for High Treason. Imagine the situation of Hardy's arrest with his pregnant wife bedridden and helplessly watching as the police ransacked their home for letters and anything else for evidence of treason. Shortly after the "Glorious First of June" with her husband still in the Tower of London, a riotous mob harassed his home. Mrs. Hardy in fear for her life escaped out of a rear window but being



pregnant injured herself. Later in the day of May 12th, the same day Hardy was arrested, John Thelwall (**Mid #701**) and the Reverend Jeremiah Joyce of the LCS were also taken into custody. Both Thelwall and Joyce deserve separate articles about them as they are so intriguing. The Rev. Joyce, a Unitarian who you may never have heard about before was the tutor of Lord Stanhope's (the 3rd Earl of Mahon) children and lived in his home. Stanhope's bust is on token **Lanc. #6 & Mid. #1040**, and he was the "minority of one" in the House of Lords supporting parliamentary reform.

Hardy's trial began on Oct 28, 1794, and the prosecuting lawyer was Attorney General, Sir John Scott with Chief Justice Eyre presiding. The opening arguments for the crown by Scott lasted for nine hours making the session last until midnight. This was after they had gone through 86 names to seat twelve jurors. The former Lord Chancellor, Lord Thurlow is reported to have said, "Nine hours. Then there is no treason, by God"...meaning the state's case was weak. The defending barrister was Thomas Erskine (1750 - 1823, & token with bust = **Mid #1010**) who I recently found out had a bother, William. Thomas Erskine has been considered by some as the greatest defense lawyer of modern British history. He had previously defended, but not always successfully, numerous SCI reformers including Daniel Eaton. Erskine's ploy was to plea for time, time to examine the mass of papers confiscated at the time of the arrests dealing with LCS activities. Yielding to Erskine's request, the judge broke the rule in which a felony case had to be completed in one day. As it was the prosecution spent four days laboriously reading over portions of the confiscated materials to the jury. By playing for time, Erskine had finagled it so his arguments would be the last comments made to the jury just prior to the Sunday recess leaving his arguments to linger in their minds. He had also countered Scott's opening speech with his own lengthy counter arguments but just a bit shorter. Erskine's primary tactic was to clarify the simple meanings of the words of the treasonable law. By clearly showing Hardy had not broken the "letter" of the law he was therefore not guilty. As witnesses, Erskine included such prominent men as the Duke of Richmond, Richard Sheridan, Sir Philip Francis, an associate of Burke's and some members of the Friends of the People. His purpose was to show the LCS and Hardy's cause was only in legal pursuit of parliamentary reforms. Tuesday's sixteen-hour session was concerned with each side summing up and Justice Eyre's instructions to the jury, cautioning them to rely only on the facts presented to them. By Wednesday, November 5th; at noon the jury came in with a verdict of "not guilty." The enormous crowds which had preceded and followed the trial surely had some effect on the outcome. Also Godwin's pamphlet "Cursory Strictures" argued the prosecution did not have the evidence for a conspiracy "to break the tranquillity of the realm" or to cause "rebellion and war." With the acquittal, needless to say, the crowds carried Hardy off on their shoulders.

It was just the luck of the draw which brought Thomas Hardy's trial to court first. Having his trial first and having it end in an acquittal made it easier to defend during the following trials. The next important trial was that of John Horne Tooke. He was educated in the legal profession but had never practiced, however; Erskine chose to play a lesser role by allowing John to defend himself in court. But what was brought out and surely applied

also in the Hardy case was that neither the SCI or the LCS had the kind of funds to finance a revolution as was testified by Daniel Adams the treasurer for the SCI. These societies were just not those kinds of organizations to generate the quantity of funds for a revolt. Thomas Hardy retired from public reform activity after his trial possibly out of fear of being arrested again. For a while after the celebrations of his victory his shoe trade business prospered outstandingly. When the celebrity status wore off and his business slowed back down to normal he moved it to a cheaper location surviving until his retirement in 1815.

To be fair, we need to see the other side of the coin (token?) though it will be with a highly prejudice flavor. In observing the government's side we will be seeing fears, phobias, politics and power plays. The government had over played it's hand in charging high treason against about fourteen of the would be reformers. As we have seen, this accusation was not supported by the evidence, were as a lesser charge may have been sustainable. Consequently the government lost the initiative, and Pitt worrying about a French invasion, and in part to regain authority, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in 1794. Finding the current laws insufficient through these failed trials, the government passed the Seditious Meetings Act, restricting meetings to 50 people and The Treasonable Practice Act redefining the law on treason. There were several arguments for these pressure tactics. The fear of subversives and of mob riots during a period of war is probably the only justifiable one. The extreme argument given from the more conservative point of view was voiced by Lord Braxfield. He argued that the constitution was **perfect** and any proposed change was by *prima facie*, an enemy act against the state. The middle ground argument, primarily based on the fact the people in power liked things the way they were, was these lower classes didn't have a right to vote. The concept was a man who had to work at these menial jobs or was a servant to others was incapable of taking care of themselves where government was concerned. Where the Corresponding Society's arguments were only to create a more egalitarian society, those in power trembled with the thought of losing even a small fraction of that power. And yet some of the problem was an inherent weakness on the part of government in lacking agents or methods of central authority other than calling out the Army. As we know, this is precisely what they were prepared to do in notifying units to stand by and building barracks to house the troops. On the other hand, Charles James Fox had of late taken a new laid back position in which his stance later was to be - see, I told you so! This non-involvement position stemmed from the knowledge his and his party's reforms could at any point in time be out voted. Also there was a very active Anti-Jacobin movement in the early 90's with a "King and Constitution" argument. This attitude was any liberal change was an attack on the establish religion and thus an attack on the king. Since the necessary reforms eventually did arrive later, one is tempted to feel the reformers were in the right, but maybe the times were just not ready for these kinds of changes. The significance of the government's repression and recalcitrant attitude, since it took a hardline to reforming, was that it was successful in driving the reformers underground. Was Hardy afraid to be in the service of the reformers after his trail? We don't know for sure. Clearly the financial burdens of the trials was tremendous for these societies. In fact, the devastation to the SCI was such that it faded away after 1794. Consequently few and certainly no major reforms were passed, not just for the duration of the French and Napoleonic Wars but beyond until 1832. It is sad to realize none of the earlier activists and



few of the later ones ever lived to see their efforts come to past. No, the Hardy trial was not the "trial of the century"...the Warren Hastings trial of seven years was! His was the longest trial in English history, 1788 to 1795.

( For further reading on the subject of SCI and LCS read: *The English Jacobins; Reformers in Late 18th Century England* by Carl B. Cone, 1968; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

Richard Bartlett, CCTC #104



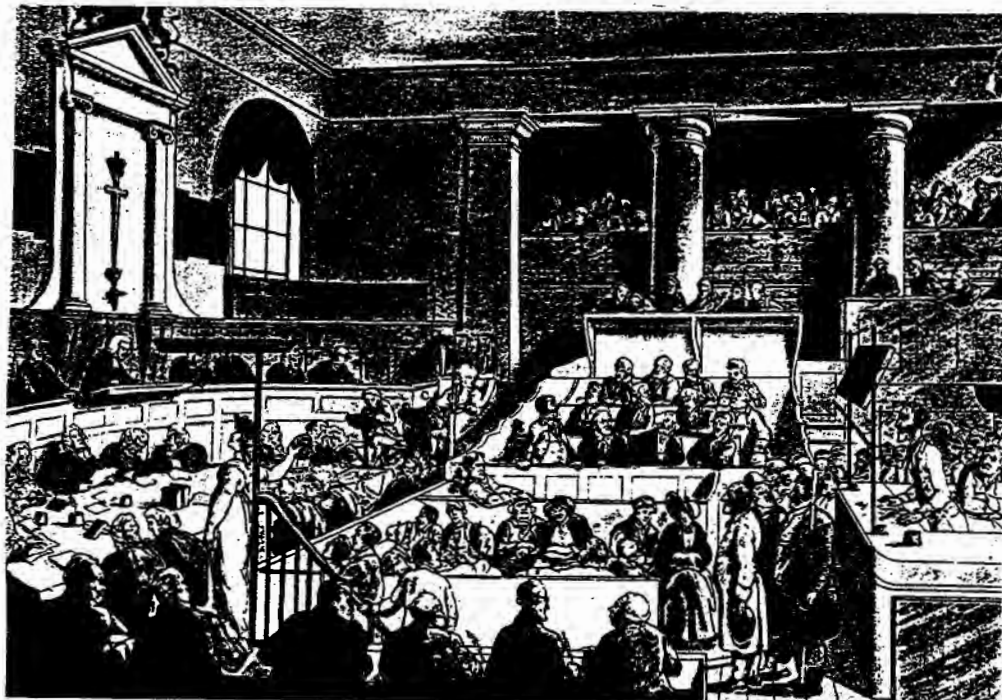
Mid. 285



Thomas Hardy



Mid. 290



ABOVE: Old Bailey in 1800. The famous courtroom was the scene of the 1794 trials of Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke and others for high treason.

# TOKEN TALES

by R. C. BELL  
(Fifth in a series)

## British Volunteer Regiments



The arms of Penryn as shown on the Penryn Volunteers halfpenny. The Volunteers were "first inrolled April 3. 1794."

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

Britain was involved in three wars during the reign of George III. The Seven Years' War ended in 1763, the American War of Independence lasted from 1775 to 1783, and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars with France from 1793 to 1815, the latter broken only by a short armistice during the Peace of Amiens 1801-1803 and again during Napoleon's captivity on Elba in 1814.

Britain's army was composed of regular troops, militia, local militia and volunteers. The last were men of private means and provided their own equipment, and in yeomanry regiments their own horses. The volunteer regiments formed a motley collection of independent troops in uniforms designed by their colonel who was usually the chief landowner of the district.

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### Fifth In A Series

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They drilled at least once a week, except during harvesting, haymaking and sheep-shearing periods. Some of these regiments were disbanded after the Peace of Amiens, but many were revived in 1803 when war broke out once more with France.

One of the first volunteer regiments in the country was the Suffolk Yeomanry, formed in 1793. The first troop

was probably raised at Long Melford, though Bury St. Edmunds and Eye both claim the honor. Almost simultaneously troops were raised at Ipswich, Botesdale, Ickworth and Fornham, while later troops were raised at Lowestoft, Saxmundham and Stowmarket.

In 1892 the Suffolk Yeomanry became the Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars.

The token illustrated was issued by Sir John Rous, baronet, who was the senior captain of the troop. His seat was at Henham Hall, Suffolk, and he was elevated to the peerage as Lord Rous in 1796, two years after the issue of the token. The reverse design is doubtless the badge of the corps.

The Penryn Volunteers were enrolled on April 3, 1794, under the command of Sir Francis Basset of Trehidy, who was commissioned as major, and then as colonel on December 24, 1795. The following year he became Baron de Dunstanville, and the token was probably struck about this time.

Penryn lies two miles northwest of Falmouth, and depended upon its pilchard fishery and grain trade. In 1782 Sir Francis had erected a battery of four twelve-pounders at Portreath Bay to defend the coast from privateers.

The obverse shows the arms of Penryn taken from the corporation seal which is very ancient, and the



Armorial achievement of Lord de Dunstanville, the commanding officer of the Penryn Volunteers.

## TOKEN TALES

Continued - -



Suffolk Yeoman Cavalry halfpenny, this token issued to honor the First Troop of the regiment.



Reverse of the Suffolk Yeomanry token shows the badge of the corps.

reverse bears the complete armorial achievement of Lord de Dunstanville.

The only volunteer corps to see action was the Pembroke Yeomanry. In 1797 a French expedition to Ireland was dispersed in Bantry Bay by a storm, and was diverted to Fishguard, where a force of French ex-convicts and other desperadoes, under the command of an Irish-American adventurer, Colonel Tate, landed with orders to burn Bristol and harry the countryside.

The commander of the Yeomanry ordered the local women to gather on the hilltops in their national costume of red cloaks and high Welsh hats while his men were mobilizing. When the captains of the French ships saw a large force of what they took to be regular troops of the British army in red uniforms and shakkos, they weighed anchor and deserted the landing parties who hastily surrendered. The total casualties were two Frenchmen killed and one defender shot in an ankle.

The Pembroke Yeomanry received the battle honor FISHGUARD for this action, the only honor ever won by any regiment on British soil. The alarm caused by this incident was followed by a run on the Bank of England and cash payments were suspended.

There was a further invasion scare in 1798 and volunteer associations were

formed all over the country. Across the channel, Bonaparte assembled an "Army of England" and rumors swept Britain of the building of great rafts and the construction of troop-carrying balloons. The attack was first expected on February 23, and then on a succession of dates.

In London alone some twelve thousand men were armed and clothed at their own expense or by their officers, to resist invasion. Their uniforms were strange variants of those of the regular army, each ward or parish following its fancy. The East India Company raised three regiments to protect property in the city.

A grand review of the Volunteer Corps was held in Hyde Park on June 4, 1799, but within a few days it became known that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon for the east, and the excitement was over.

The Birmingham Volunteer Associa-

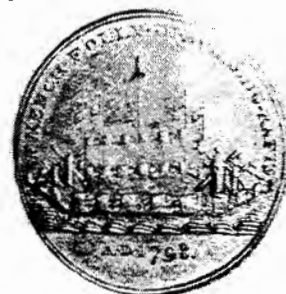
World Coins, Sidney, Ohio



Young ladies of the Crescent School presenting the guidons to a cavalry company on Birmingham Heath, June 4, 1798.

tion was formed in 1794 and the guidons were presented to the newly-inaugurated cavalry company on June 4, 1798 on Birmingham Heath. About fifty thousand people were present at the ceremony, and the guidons were worked by the young ladies of the Crescent School.

Their representatives are shown on the token at left center presenting the guidons to the color bearers, center right. The last token shows a fanciful conception of an invasion raft.



A fanciful impression of a French invasion raft, 1798.

Next: The Regular Army

(This article was first published in World Coins, Volume 2, Issue No. 16, in April, 1965, and we are reprinting this article with Mr. Bell's permission.)



## My Favorite Farthings and Half Halfpence in the Late Eighteenth Century Series

by: Tom Fredette, CTCC #60

One of the speciality interests of this writer in the late 18th century series is in farthings. It is easy to be partial to them. So much design can be compressed into such a small space. It must have taken a great deal of concentration and planning to produce some of the little works of art that are present in this group. It is hard to find one that has the utilitarian look of a 17th century issue or the "all business" look of the early 19th century pieces. And yet, there was such a *need* for them--their immediate predecessors, the Regal Evasions proved that.

There are, in the writer's eyes special issues in the series to be sure. And before writing this article I decided to check with Arthur W. Waters to see what he had to say about some of these tokens in his booklet: *Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens*. Not much in many cases, but a great deal, to my mind in many others.

When one surveys just a part of this series through a booklet like this, what one notices is that many of these tokens were made for sale to other collectors. They were never intended to circulate as money. They were intended to make collectors happy. While this is true for the other denominations also, it seems especially note-worthy because of the work that had to go into a design for a denomination of this size. Examples of the farthing-size tokens in this category would be the Cheshire "half halfpence" -- D & H 82 to 88; the Hampshire naval farthings - 97 to 114 and many of the Warwickshire farthing tokens.

A good share of the farthings in the Middlesex series were general trade tokens according to Waters, but issuers such as Denton, Spence, Orchard and Pidcock managed to mix and match pretty well as they went about their daily business whether it was tweaking the nose of the government or advertising the presence of the latest strange animal from the other side of the Empire. Have you ever heard of a "wanderoo" or "wanderow"? Mister Pidcock's contribution to the series Nos. 1064 to 1073 should be referenced. These tokens were struck for general circulation.

Enough of this digression--back to my favorites. I'll just burden the reader with a few and try to be selective.

The first out of the box is the Lake Farthing, Cumberland No. 2. It was made for sale to collectors. Issued on a fairly thick flan, Dalton and Hamer lists it as rare. R.C. Bell in his book: *Specious Tokens...* tells us that this token depicts a scene "near Keswick, in the Cumberland Lake District." It is a very pretty token.

From Lichfield in Staffordshire comes the farthing token which shows the shield of arms of the city of Lichfield, Nos. 27 and 28. On the reverse is the inscription "Payable on Whit-Monday at the Greenhill Bank." An Extremely Fine copper issue of this farthing can be toned a beautiful rosy-red. This farthing glows. The tin issue has a more business-like look with nice reflective surfaces but with none of the warmth of the copper issue. Of this issue Waters says "only a few struck." Dalton and Hamer calls them rare.

Not all of the "farthings" are called by that name. The token which was "struck in honor and to perpetuate the memory of Shakespeare..." , Warwickshire No. 484 is called a half halfpenny. Waters tells us that it was made for sale to collectors by John Westwood in Birmingham. The obverse shows a bust of the bard with a rather serious expression. It is an excellent portrait. Medals and tokens with the bust of Shakespeare are of particular interest to me, so this little cameo has an honored place in my collection.

There are so many beautiful farthings in this series that it is hard to know whether or not one is accurate in saying that the last one to be written about in this article is the best of the four. Waters thinks that it is. He calls the Perthshire farthing, No. 11 "...one of the neatest 1/4d's ever struck." I agree. It shows "an ancient tower and vessels lying at a quay." The reverse shows "a girl watering cloth laid out bleaching." Dalton and Hamer calls it a common issue, but I doubt it. I've only come across two--and the first one was not very nice looking. Waters says that 5,150 were struck.

So there you have it--a brief description of this collector's thoughts about some of the farthing issues of the Late Eighteenth Century series which are by no means all of his thoughts on this topic. The four tokens are the "favorites" this issue, but won't be the next time. As I said before, they are mostly all little works of art and all are intriguing.

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Cumberland



Lichfield



Warwickshire



Perth

## James Wright and His Dundee Buildings

by

David S. Brooke

Among the categories of subject matter which James Wright (1768-1798) singled out as most suitable for tokens were “facsimiles of remarkable buildings,” both old and new. In his preface to Conder’s book, he notes with satisfaction that “pieces have been struck bearing exact representations of almost every public building in London, Coventry, Birmingham and Dundee; besides sketches of many edifices in other cities and provincial towns ...”<sup>1</sup>

In one of his 1795 letters to John Pinkerton, where he sets out his ideas on provincial coinage, Wright gives several examples of architectural images of which he especially approved.<sup>2</sup> Early in 1796 he adds to this list the first of several tokens (Angus 10-11) which he was to design with Dundee buildings.<sup>3</sup> This was “an old tower, a very entire remain of Gothic labour.” The reverse of the coin shows Dundee harbour with a ship at dock and Broughty Castle in the distance, and bears the inscription “Commerce augments Dundee.” This image falls into his category of “striking emblems of that spirit of industry and commerce which characterises the present times,” together with some other of his Dundee subjects such as the Warehouses on the Quay (Angus 5), the Glass Works (Angus 17) and the Man Heckling Flax (Angus 18-20).

When Wright presented his Old Tower token to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in December 1795, he mentioned in the accompanying letter that he had amused himself “in drawing the design for the proprietor of these coins,”<sup>4</sup> and it seems that this first effort was the object of some family pride.<sup>5</sup> His remark about “drawing the design” raises the question of what exactly he provided the engraver with; a free-hand drawing, a copy after or an adaptation of an engraving, or the engraving itself. We know that when Wright was planning his “Sett of Scottish Medalllets” he was searching for existing prints, but the very individuality of some of his Dundee designs and his remark about the “Old Tower” suggest, perhaps, that he took more of a personal hand in the matter.

The question of Wright’s participation in the design of his tokens has been briefly taken up by David Dykes in a recent article.<sup>6</sup> He suggests that while the “more general pictorial views” and the representation of human figures (see Angus 1-4, 18-20) might be from Wright’s own hand--and I would agree with him here--much of the architecture may have been taken from existing prints. So we should ask ourselves what engravings of Dundee buildings Wright would have had available to him between 1795 and 1797.

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<sup>1</sup> James Conder, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets*, Ipswich, 1799.

<sup>2</sup> 13 August 1795. National Library of Scotland (MS 1709, pp. 57-59).

<sup>3</sup> *Edinburgh Magazine*, February 1796, p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> 21 December 1795. Archives of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> Camilla Wright to James Wright, April 1796. Transcription given in A.J.G. Perkins and Teresa Wolfson, *Frances Wright*, New York and London, 1939, pp. 5-6.

<sup>6</sup> David W. Dykes, “James Wright, Junior (1768-98): The Radical Numismatist of Dundee,” *Spink’s Numismatic Circular*, July/August 1996, vol. CIV, no. 6, p. 196.



He must have consulted Robert Small's Statistical Account of the Parish and Town of Dundee which was published in Dundee in 1793, since he quotes a population figure from it on his Duncan penny (Angus 6). Small is somewhat dismissive of Dundee architecture: "In this town, there are several public buildings; but, excepting the ancient church and steeple formerly described, the spire of the chapel in the Cowgate, and the town-house, none of them seems, as a piece of architecture, to be entitled to much attention. The last is certainly a building of uncommon taste and elegance. It was planned by the elder Adams and does him honour."<sup>7</sup>

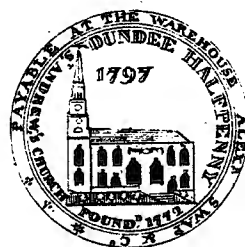
Pursuing this line of thought, Small includes engravings of the "Old Steeple," the Town House and St. Andrews in his publication. The images of the last two are very close to those on Wright's tokens and he may well have used them. The "Old Steeple" on the other hand is seen from a different angle, and the truncated top section which appears on Wright's coin could have been drawn by him, as is suggested in his 1795 letter. Small's book also contains a view of the town and harbour from the river, drawn by William Crawford, Jr. in 1792, in which several of Wright's buildings can be seen. A separate plan of the town in 1793 contains several miniature elevations.<sup>8</sup> View, plan, "Statistical Account" and tokens combine to give a fascinating contemporary picture of the town where Wright lived, and in which he had so much pride.

I am not presently aware of any other engravings which might have served as models for Wright's tokens. The Trades Hall (Angus 40-42) is illustrated on William Crawford's plan of 1777, but from a different angle than in the coin. I feel that there is some kinship between the relatively simple images of Broughty Castle (Angus 1), Cowgate (Angus 21-22, "the last remains of our ancient walls"), the Glass Works (Angus, 17, founded in 1788) and Dudhope Castle (Angus 18-20), which perhaps suggests that they were all actually drawn by Wright. I would add to this group the Warehouses on the Quay (Angus 5) and probably the new Infirmary (Angus 16, opened in 1794). The Ancient Cross (Angus 2-4, taken down in 1777) must have relied on an engraving.

All this is, of course, guesswork, and I am hoping to locate some more engravings that Wright might have used or referred to. We can assume that the overall, rather eccentric design of the Dundee tokens, with their careful combination of the historical and commercial, was certainly Wright's, and we should probably give him credit for drawings of much of the architecture.



Angus, Dundee 5



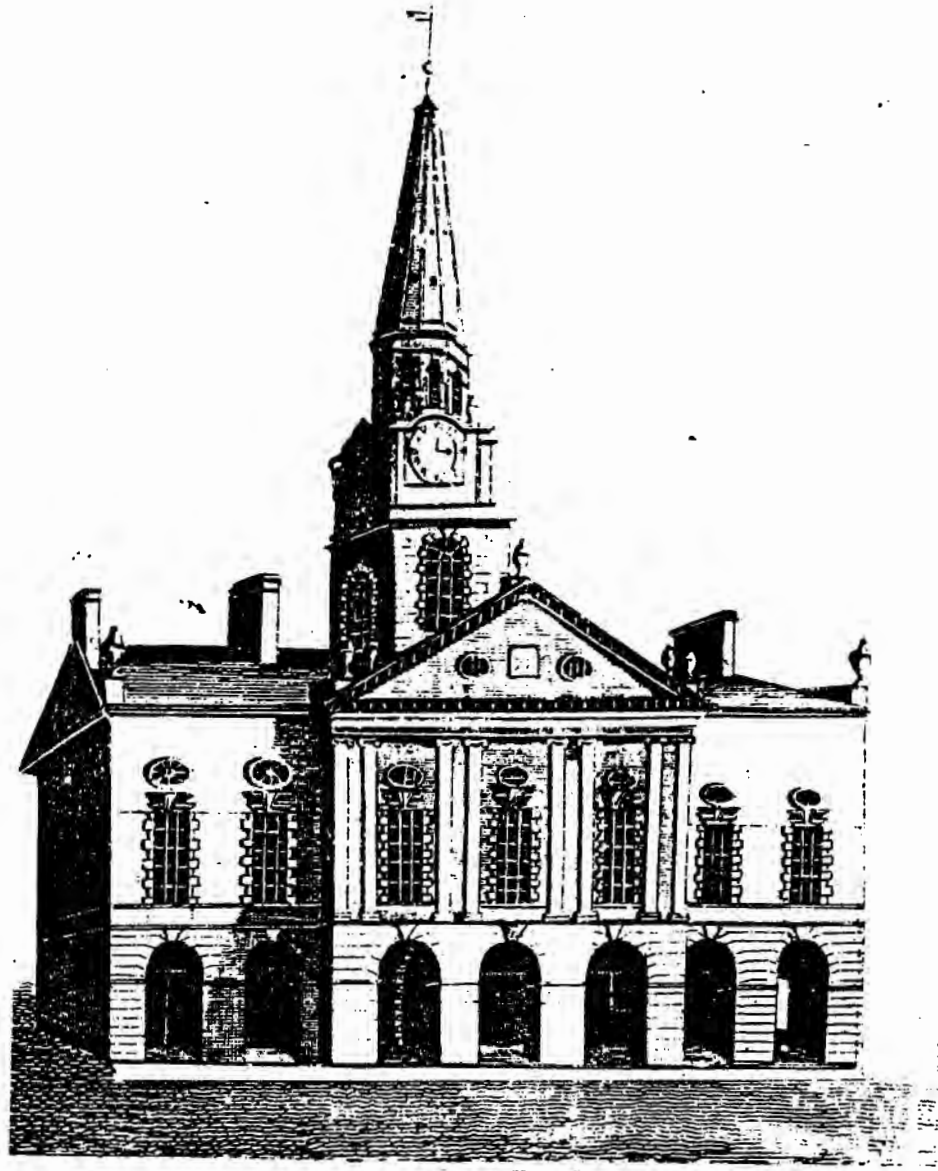
Angus, Dundee 21



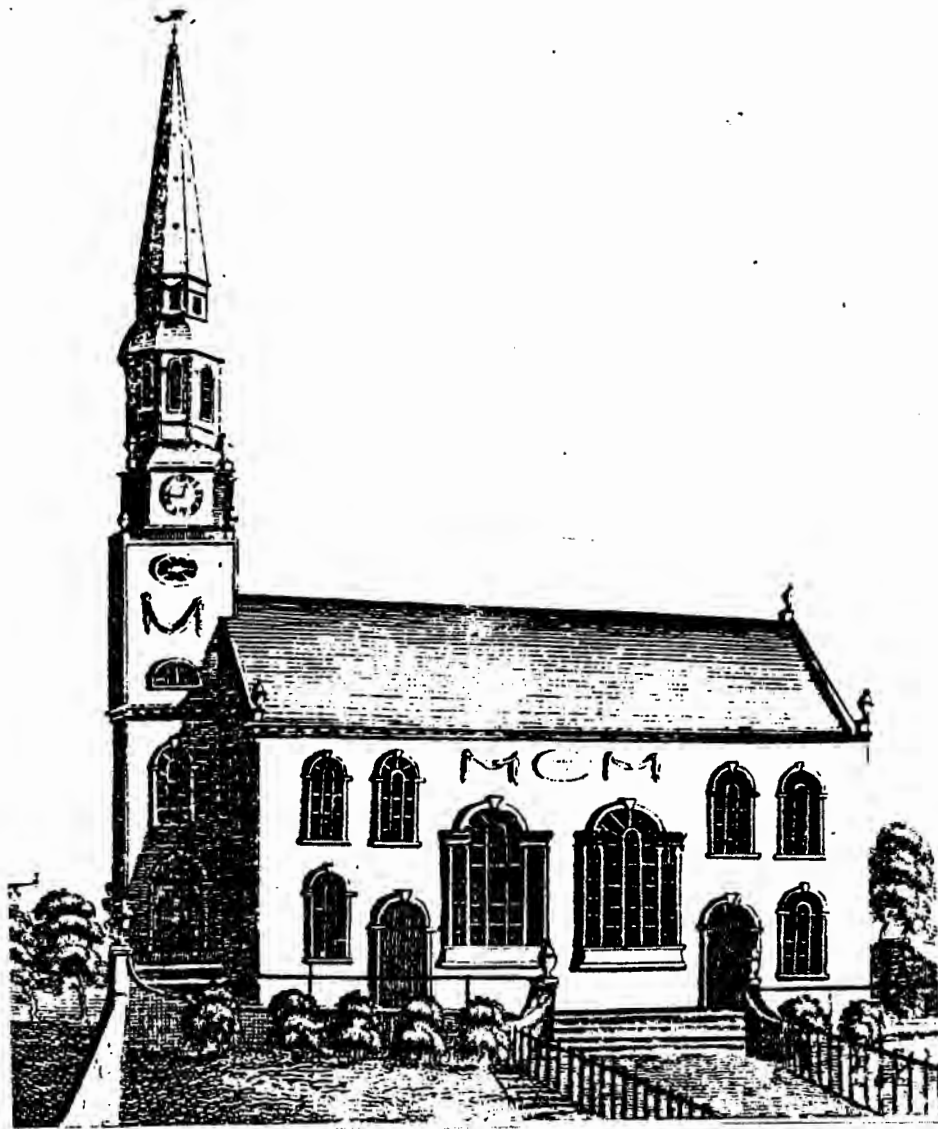
<sup>7</sup> Robert Small, A Statistical Account of the Parish and Town of Dundee in the Year MDCCXCII, Dundee, 1793, pp. 196-197.

<sup>8</sup> William Crawford and Son, Plan of the Town, Harbour and Suburbs of Dundee (from a survey in February 1793), Dundee, 1793.

## *Town House*



*St. Andrew's Church, 139 feet high.*





## NEW LIGHT ON THE LEEDS TOKEN

Every collector of Conder tokens has his or her favorite piece, or series. The criteria for choice are as varied as the reasons for collecting; but artistry of design would likely occupy a high position on most people's list.

As you know, I have spent a good deal of time researching (and collecting) the tokens struck by Matthew Boulton. In any artistic competition, most people would award first prize to the Bishop's Stortford halfpenny, struck in 1796 for Sir George Jackson, Baronet. The Ecclestone halfpenny would also receive its measure of praise, primarily because of what its designs forecast, not because of the excellence of the designs themselves. I would suggest a third candidate for your consideration, one frequently overlooked by the hobbyist. I find it an artistic *tour de force*, especially its reverse. And it has a direct connection with a pioneer, an author of one of the first books on eighteenth-century tokens.

I refer to the Leeds halfpenny issued by Henry Brownbill. The obverse bears the portrait of Bishop Blaize, patron saint of woolcombers. This portrait is very fine, one of the best in the entire series. But if the obverse is fine, the reverse is outstanding - a startlingly three-dimensional rendering of the Mixed-cloth Hall of Leeds. The perspective draws us into the center of the design, and the buildings seem to come out of the token to meet our gaze; but a second look with the edge turned towards us demonstrates that there was almost no relief involved at all - and proclaims (as does the edge, struck in collar) that only one man could have produced the token.

That man was Matthew Boulton, whose services were enlisted at the end of 1792. On 31 December, a member of the Society of Friends wrote a letter to 'Jos.' Boulton, expressing an interest in halfpenny tokens. The letter is worth quoting *in extenso*, for reasons which will be apparent:

Esteemed Friend}  
 Jos. Boulton }

Leeds 31.*st* 12*mo* 1792

The partnership I am concerned in, having some Intention of issuing a Halfpenny here varying from One circulated in 1791 by R Paley, which probably thou hast seen, I am requested, (in consequence of our having seen a very beautifull one said to be struck by thee) to apply to thee for a few Specimens of thy Workmanship being immediately sent by Coach to me, & thy terms of sinking dies & coining - say pr Cwt. [hundredweight] or Ton, with other Charges as customary. & should the terms prove agreeable to my partners, [I] believe we should incline to give rather an extensive Order, having an Opportunity for a pretty large circulation.--

Being a Stranger to thee, I refer thee to W<sup>m</sup> Reynolds of the Bank near Wellington Salop, for Enquiry respecting my Character & Integrity, he being a Person I know thou art much acquainted with, & from my being resident in Shropshire, when your very great Improvement in Steam Engines was introduced into the Works of Rd. [Richard] Reynolds & Co, I have endeavored to induce my Partners to employ thee in the Execution of this Business.---

As we wish to be able to issue some Copper early in the ensuing Year, [I] could wish thee to forward me by the Coach, properly put up as soon as possible a Number of Specimens of what thou hast already struck, & could like as many sorts to be sent as may be, as we wish to adopt rather a different plan to any we have yet seen, & should not like for any to have preceded us in what we propose, which if we found to be the case [we] should vary ours.---

As thou may perhaps think this is an uncertain piece of Business (our not giving positive Orders) On my own Behalf I undertake to request thee to make a charge of what thou sends, (which I request may be fair in order to induce my Partners to employ thee & which I shall on my own Bottom order a Friend of mine to pay-- If thou hast met with any [tokens] struck by any other person that thou thinks the device particularly neat [you] may as well put in such---

Ours being in the heart of the Woollen Manufactory [we] should wish something emblamatic of that Trade to appear upon it[.] if any thing should occur to thy Ideas allusive to it, thy communicating it would particularly oblige

Thy sincere Friend  
 Samuel Birchall

P.S. Please say if we should give an Order sometime in [the] next Month, how long it would be before we could have a Quantity made & sent, & what the Freight as well as Land Carriage is from your town hither.---

Thy early reply will oblige

The 'Friend of mine' may have been Henry Brownbill, the silversmith and watchmaker in whose name Boulton's Leeds token was issued. The 'different plan to any we have yet seen' might allude to the design eventually adopted, or to the low relief (with which Matthew Boulton was enamored anyway, for reasons of artistry, security, and technological practicality). And the correspondent, Samuel Birchall, is well-known to all researchers in the Conder series, because he wrote an early treatise on the coinage, published two years prior to the work of Conder himself.

Birchall's book was printed in Leeds in 1796, and it bore the title *A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens, issued between the Years 1786 and 1796, Arranged Alphabetically*. Birchall's second page contradicted his first: the work was now called *An Alphabetical List of Provincial Copper-Coins or Tokens, Issued between the Years 1786 and 1796*. Birchall's work lacked illustrations (my copy was bound with *The Virtuoso's Companion*, a work consisting of nothing but illustrations, probably for that very reason); and his arrangement was simply an alphabetical listing of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, with thumbnail descriptions of obverse, reverse, and edge. His work was quickly superseded by James Conder's *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies* (1798), which, as Bell observes, remained the authoritative source for more than eighty years. But Birchall's interest in these tokens nonetheless resulted in a pioneering work - and in business with Matthew Boulton through much of the 1790s.

I am unable to say why the Leeds halfpenny was issued in the name of Henry Brownbill and not Samuel Birchall. Nonetheless, it was Brownbill's name which appeared upon the edge, and the true progenitor of the Leeds Token has remained unnamed until now.

Boulton's reply to Birchall has not survived; but the coiner was just then between jobs and any work at all would have been welcome. Accordingly, he got down to business. Noel-Alexandre Ponthon began engraving the dies (and not Jean-Pierre Droz, as is commonly supposed: Droz had returned to Paris in 1791, and he would have been the last man in the world

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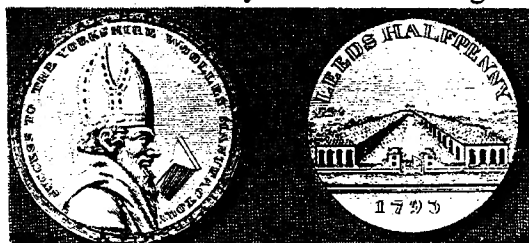
<sup>1</sup>Birmingham Reference Library, Matthew Boulton Papers 221, Letter Box B3, Samuel Birchall to 'Jos.' Boulton, 31 December 1792; spelling and punctuation in original.



whose help Boulton would have enlisted; Ponthon was already on the payroll, and he would do the dies).<sup>2</sup> Specimen strikes in silver and copper were remitted on 21 February, and 12 March saw shipment of the first of two packages of ordinary coins from Soho to Leeds (via Derby and Anderton). This first batch consisted of four casks' worth of coins. A second, larger group went out eight days later. Based on the weights of observed specimens, I estimate that Boulton struck around 172,333 normal Leeds pieces, plus 150 proofs in copper, bronzed copper, and silver. The large number of 'special' strikes is explained by the fact that Samuel Birchall was a coin collector.

And the remainder of his dealings with Matthew Boulton would reflect that interest, not those of a businessman requiring small change. A set of twenty earlier kinds of tokens (and one of Boulton's ill-fated halfpenny patterns, in gilt) accompanied the first shipment of Leeds coins; Boulton included twelve Leeds proofs in copper and two in silver as well. Later in the year, we find Birchall ordering Wilkinson, Cornish, and Monneron tokens, as well as coins from Sierra Leone and Bermuda. He secured two silver strikes each of the Wilkinson and Inverness halfpennies early the next year, as well as 120 proofs of his own halfpenny, business strikes of the new Eccleston token and of the forty-eighth rupee for Madras, etc. He purchased coins, medals, and bric-a-brac from Soho through the year 1796. Unlike many of Boulton's customers, Birchall always remitted payment promptly.

The year 1793 would see the beginnings of another token coinage, one which would occupy Matthew Boulton's mint during portions of the next three years. This coinage, for the Inverness concern of Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson, would be far more extensive than that done for Samuel Birchall; but the latter would stand on its own for all time, as one of the most beautiful issues ever struck at Soho or anywhere else during the Conder years.



---R. G. DOTY

---

<sup>2</sup>Birchall was charged L.10.10.0 for the work, but a rebate brought the total down to L.9.5.0.

A  
Descriptive List  
of the  
PROVINCIAL  
Copper Coins or Tokens.  
*issued between the Years*  
1786 and 1796.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

*by Samuel Birchall, of*  
Leeds  
*From the originals in his own Possession.*



LEEDS.

Printed for S. Birchall, and Sold by  
Henry Young, Ludgate Street, London.  
1796.

AN  
ALPHABETICAL LIST  
OF  
*Provincial*  
COPPER-COINS *or* TOKENS,  
ISSUED BETWEEN THE YEARS  
1786 and 1796.

---

Leeds:  
PRINTED BY THOMAS GILL.  
1796.

MID-18TH. CENTURY BRITAIN THROUGH THE EYES OF SAMUEL AND NATHANIEL BUCK:  
A BOOK REVIEW.

CLIFF FELLAGE, CTCC #165

"Long, Ancient Structures and enobled Domes,  
The Work of Ages past, neglected lay,  
Till you, O BUCKS ! by emulation fired,  
Snatched from th' inexorable Jaws of Time  
The Mouldering Ruins of each loftie Pile.  
To future Ages shall your fame be known  
And your great Works immortalize your Names  
While others, by Misfortune, scarce survive,  
You, Phoenix like, by your own Ruins live."

This tribute to the staggering and wonderful work of the artist brothers, Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, is taken from the bottom margin of their frontispiece portraits, as presented in "BUCK'S ANTIQUITIES", published in London by Robert Sayer in 1774. The title page was also adorned with the emblematical engraving by Gravelot (below) for this, the first and most complete collected edition of Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's engravings, with both the 'Antiquities' and 'Town' Prospects combined.



Britain is represented by a seated Britannia, and passing Time by the scythe at her feet. Above the title, and beyond, are the mouldering ruins and city buildings. The Buck's name, and their great venture, are celebrated by "precociously literate putti"—by Youth, with their books and drawing utensils.

The works of the Buck brothers is again presented in magnificent form by Ralph Hyde in his masterful work, "A PROSPECT OF BRITAIN: THE TOWN PANORAMAS OF SAMUEL AND NATHANIEL BUCK". An impressive volume, published in London, 1994, by Pavillion Books, Ltd., designed by Graham Dudley Associates, and bound in Spain, it is a sumptuous "coffee table" sized book measuring 11-1/2 by 14-1/2 inches. The size allows for viewing of full two-page city and town panoramas, being mounted conjointly on opposing pages, producing the panoramas in 9-1/2 by 26 inches, with contemporary descriptive "key" material below. The major points of interest, significant landmarks, and historic buildings are numbered on the plates, and also identified in the key.

In all, Mr. Hyde presents us with 83 full panoramic plates, encompassing such locales as: Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Carmarthen, Chester, Litchfield, Liverpool, London (4 separate plates), Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Plymouth (and the dockyard), Portsmouth, Reading, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, Scarborough, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Swansea, Warwick, Worcester, Yarmouth and York.



In addition to the panoramic plate section, preceding it, is a 19 page section bearing individual detailed descriptions of each plate that follows. Filled with great detail and essential historical information, the plate description is in itself a treasure, with "on scene" eyewitness commentaries, important facts, revelations, and comments by Mr. Hyde.

#### MANCHESTER

*S. & N. Buck delint. et sculpt. 1728*  
202 x 688mm (8 x 27 1/2 in)

Manchester is viewed looking towards Deansgate across the Irwell. At this date the Irwell was being made navigable to Liverpool, a development which would transform it into a sea port. Already there are signs of growth and prosperity: the new church of St Anne's, built 1709-12, and shown with its original three-stage cupola (ref. 7), and the Exchange (under construction). Local merchants have laid out attractive gardens, each with its gazebo, allowing the proud owners to view the scene, and observe their neighbours' activities, unnoticed. Close to St Anne's Church leather is being cured on long racks. A ferryman draws his boat by cable across to 'The Boat-house in wch. is a curious Bath' (ref. 6). A shallop makes its way towards the right. The 'Collegiat Church' (ref. 3) is today's Manchester Cathedral. The bridge (the Old Bridge or the Salford Bridge) was widened in 1778.

There are two versions of the Buck edition of this engraving; this is the second. In the title of the earliest there is a hyphen between 'SOUTH' and 'WEST'.

#### GLOUCESTER

*Saml. & Nathl. Buck del. et Scul. 1734*

242 x 768mm (9 1/2 x 30 1/2 in)

'Gloucester town lyes all along the bancks of the Severn, and soe looks like a very huge place being stretch'd out in length,' wrote Celia Fiennes. 'It's a low, moist place.' There was a 'very large good key' on the river: 'They are supplied with coals by the shippes and barges which makes it plentiful; they carry it on sledges thro' the town.' Vessels sail up the Severn past the ruins of Llanthony Priory (ref. 22) to the crowded quay. Over's Causeway advances from the bottom right corner to the bridge, with its water mill, and the West Gate (ref. 17). The townscape is dominated by St Peter's Cathedral. Two post mills are to be seen in the outskirts. Up-river from the bridge sail a number of square-rigged barges and Severn trows. The Bucks' staffage includes male and female anglers, a trail of packhorses, and a cart which has just passed through a turnpike or tollgate.

#### SHREWSBURY

*S. & N. Buck del. et Sculp. 1732*

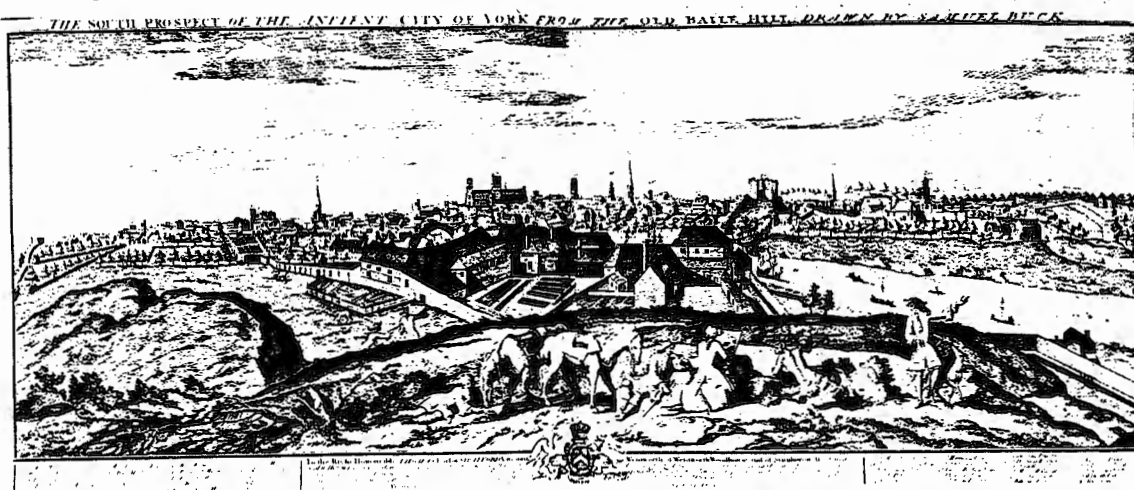
240 x 770mm (9 1/2 x 30 1/2 in)

Ten years before the publication of this print, the walk was laid out from the town, through the area known as the Quarry, and down to the bend in the Severn, and then along the river banks in both directions. Where the fence diagonally crosses the walk a turnstile keeps out cattle. Polite society promenaded by the river; benches have been provided. (A boat house would be added in 1739.) Anglers angle, and seven bow haulers draw a barge. Two men fish from coracles. Left of centre is a Severn-type trow. A rustic with a basket makes his way townwards.

The Local Studies Librarian at Shropshire County Library reports seeing a nineteenth-century impression from the Buck plate, printed by C. Hulbert, antiquary and publisher.

The prospect is supplemented by 'THE WEST VIEW OF SHREWSBURY ABBY' (1731), plate 4 in the seventh collection of Buck's Antiquities; and 'THE NORTH-WEST VIEW OF SHREWSBURY CASTLE' (1731), plate 9.

In the opening chapter, Mr. Hyde presents an exhaustingly thorough and detailed examination of the works of the Buck brothers. Every year, from 1728 to 1753, Samuel and Nathaniel Buck travelled the length and breadth of England and Wales, producing a series of remarkably detailed panoramic views of the cities, seaports and capital towns. The original drawings, (later engraved on copper plates) measuring a substantial 13 X 30 inches, were published and sold to wealthy subscribers by sundry booksellers and art dealers. Permission for publication of many was granted by Act of Parliament. Many of the panoramas have achieved considerable fame, particularly those views taken along the banks of the Thames, involving such landmarks as St Paul's Cathedral and London Bridge. In many instances, the views are the only extant records showing what the towns and ancient ruins actually looked like, prior to the burgeoning upheaval of the Industrial Revolution. The abundant descriptive texts below the engravings present us with a great wealth of contemporary historical information and documentation.



Mr. Hyde's book, for the first time, provides us with a glimpse into one of the most notable publishing endeavors of the 18th. Century, as well as a striking collection of remarkable vistas which sweep us back some 250 years, to more simple times and ages now forever lost. "A PROSPECT OF BRITAIN" additionally provides us with detailed descriptions of the Buck's lives and their working methods; their techniques of drawing, engraving, advertising, printing and selling the abundant fruit of their artistic labors. Of note also; additional artists were employed by the Bucks to enhance the foregrounds of the panoramas- to bring "life" and action into play. Innumerable fascinating ancillary details and figures are added: strolling gentry in conversation, grazing sheep and cattle plodding home, drunken sailors, laborers stretching cloth to bleach and dry (Leeds), men fishing, even the Bucks themselves, with drawing tools and sketching pads, capturing the scene before them.



Mr. Ralph Hyde, at the time of publication of "A PROSPECT OF BRITAIN", was Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library in the City of London. He is the author of many books and articles, among them "The Printed Maps Of Victorian London", "London As It Might Have Been", and "The Streets Of London". He has organized many exhibitions, such as "Gilded Scenes And Shining Prospects", at the Yale Center for British Art.

To sit for several hours with "A PROSPECT OF BRITAIN" open before you, (with perhaps a light Handel Oratorio playing softly) is a delightful experience for any "Corder" token collector! If this work had been published in leather-bound form, with gold embossed lettering, I'd be one of the first to have purchased one!

## The Collector's Cabinet

by

David S. Brooke

Among the tokens issued by the curiosity dealers, one is especially noticeable because of a rather startling image. This is the half-penny advertising the "museum" of Richard Summers (Middlesex 906) who dealt also in paintings and perfumes. On Summers's token, a "Wild Man's Head from the Land of Jesso" glares out at us with bared teeth and a large and bushy mane. Although this was a trophy rather than a complete specimen, the Wild Man offered something considerably more exotic than the live crocodile to be found at George Bayly's natural history museum in Picadilly (Middlesex 253), or the large assortment of animals at Pidcock's Menagerie and (stuffed) at Thomas Hall's establishment in Finsbury Square (Middlesex 313).

What exactly the Wild Man's head might have been is a matter of conjecture. Samuels notes that an orang-outang was classified as a wild man, though the specimen on the token seems to have too large a mane. The Land of Jesso was the then little-known Japanese island of Hokkaido which was apparently too cold for orang-outangs, but did have some hairy aboriginal inhabitants, the Ainu. As early as 1565 it was reported that Jesso was "a great country of savage men, clothed in beast-skins, rough bodied with huge beards and monstrous moustaches, which they hold up with little forks as they drink."<sup>1</sup> More temperate accounts of the "hairy Ainu" were given in the 17th and 18th centuries,<sup>1</sup> and at the time the token was issued in 1797, a British "voyage of discovery" to the North Pacific was in progress.<sup>2</sup> Jesso was visited, but an account of the expedition was not published until 1804.

While Mr. Summers's head was certainly not taken from an Ainu (who are still to be found in Hokkaido), it is clear that his customers could have had some concept of the Land of Jesso and its inhabitants. The term "wild man" also had considerable resonance in the 18th century, and one surmises that the head would have been a good drawing card for his business. Perhaps the Wild Man's head came from an ape, with taxidermist's license exercised?

We might note, in conclusion, that Bisset, Boulter and Greene, the proprietors of more legitimate museums, included few Far Eastern objects in their collections, though these were rich in memorabilia from Cook's voyages in the South Pacific. The Wild Man's head, real or invented, must have been a prized possession.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Notably by de Angelis in 1618. See Michael Cooper, ed., *They Came to Japan: An Anthology of European Reports on Japan, 1543-1640*, Berkeley, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> William Robert Broughton, *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean (1795-98)*, London, 1804.

<sup>3</sup> For a series of essays on "wild men," see Edward J. Dudley and Maximillian E. Novak, *The Wild Man Within: An Image in Western Thought from the Renaissance to Romanticism*, Pittsburgh, 1972.

Re: James Conder  
by  
Phil Flanagan

"It was a dark and stormy night. . . ." Ooops! Wrong story! But, seriously folks - I just want to share a little information with you about our illustrious namesake.

Nothing original here - just some information gleaned from a couple copies of his book entitled "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, Issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last twenty years; from the Farthing to the Penny Size". Hereinafter, we'll just call it "Conder's" book! By the time you read this, you will find a nice interleaved First Edition in our library for any member's perusal. Here are a few excerpts from his "Address to the Public" found between the title page and the preface:

"The man who exerts himself to (e)ncrease the general stock of useful information, or who endeavors to enhance, vary, or multiply the innocent amusements and enjoyments of life, has a claim to the patronage and support of the public". Just think about that for a minute. It's really packed with a truism apropos to all of us in the CTCC.

It goes on ". . .How far either of these desirable ends are promoted by (his book) now ushered into the world, I leave to the candid and unprejudiced to determine". Isn't that a neat way of saying, "I'm damn proud of this work, but it's you who shall have to find it of value!"

Later he says, "A vast number of Varieties having been created by several dealers conjointly (!), from dies fabricated on purpose to impose upon collectors, one of each of the - -



original Pieces is retained in the general Arrangement, and the remaining Intermixtures are placed in alphabetical order at the end of the work, merely to certify their existence". Surprising to me that (at least) he knew virtually instantly that dealers (Spence, Skidmore, et al) were quickly capitalizing on the "token business."

His address winds up thus: "With the assistance I have received, and the care bestowed to render it complete, I hope this work will be found the most perfect of its kind which has hitherto appeared". I'm not sure how he could expect that, with tokens being continually produced for several more years. This address, by the way, was penned at Ipswich on August 1, 1798.

Here are a few extraneous notes found in one of my volumes, signed on the second cover sheet in brown ink "Arthur Hausbrow - Lancaster Castle", perhaps/likely the original owner. Between the address and the preface are some notations probably done by Hausbrow: "This work contains 2270 coins. . ." And later, "January 1814, by a list given in Lord Lauderdale's (!) new pamphlet there are 114 local silver tokens circulating in England and Wales."

Further, upon Conder's death he writes: "22 March 1823. After an illness of 12 hours, from the bursting of an internal abscess, in the 61st year of his age, died Mr. James Conder of Ipswich Haberdasher. He was the youngest son of Rev. John Conder D.D. . . . . by M. . . Flindell of Ipswich. Mr. James C. was born at Mile (sp) End, and married Mary the 5th daughter of Mr. George Notcult of Ipswich by whom he had 2 sons and a daughter."

The preface by James Wright Esquire, who died a few months later, waxes on and on for more than a dozen pages. I'll skip all but one paragraph which I found amusing:

"In this "Age of Calculators", it may enhance the estimation of the importance of this subject in many, to be told that, taking an average of different statements made by various intelligent persons in correspondence with the writer, not less than a capital of £300,000 has been expended by companies and individuals, on the whole mass of private coinage, of which specimens are described by Mr. Conder. written in Dec. 1797". Don't forget that tokens were continuing to be produced for several more years.

I'm not sure where the term "Conder" token came into being, but it seems as though it was not from the English. So, maybe this will help us to know a little more about the person whose name we bring into our illustrious title of the "Conder" Token Collectors Club and to our "mighty" journal.



Suffolk, Ipswich 35

## The Beeston Token

By Jim Wahl

One of the tokens in my collection is a nice red representation of Beeston Castle, Cheshire 4, listed as rare in Dalton & Hamer. The token was issued by Skidmore, and it is noted in R. C. Bell's "Specious Tokens" with a brief history. Recently, I found an article in the British Numismatic Journal, Volume II, 1905, giving additional detail of its history, and heightening my interest in this token.

The castle was built in 1228 by the Earl of Chester as a stronghold, during the early reign of King Henry III - at a time of great unrest in England. The castle is a lone structure on top of a lone hill, 366 feet high. It was built on about 5 acres, apparently as a fortress commanding one of three routes into Chester, making the location one of importance. On February 21, 1643, during the rebellion against King Charles I, it was occupied by three hundred Parliamentarian troops. On December 13, 1643, a surprise attack by only a few men (who scaled the wall in the night) took the castle for the Royalists forces. The Parliamentarian commander was later shot by his party on suspicion of treachery. The Royalists held the castle until October 20, 1644, coming under siege until relieved on March 17, 1645. The castle was again besieged a month later, and subsequently surrendered after a spirited defense. The garrison of only fifty-six men was allowed to march out with full military honors, returning to Denbigh, a place held by Royalist forces. After the surrender, it was found that they had no food left, undoubtedly the cause of the surrender at that particular moment. The castle was dismantled as a stronghold after these incidents.

Two photographs, in the British Numismatic Journal, show (1) the hill and ruins from a distance, and (2) the gateway to the castle. The gateway photo shows it to be two massive twin masonry cylindrical towers - with a gateway in between the towers - at the head of a steep track leading up to the gateway. If the token is a representation of how the ruins actually looked at the time of its issue, it appears to me that the twin gateway towers are engraved at about three o'clock on the token, but this particular detail is not very clear.

During the siege period, a number of siege-pieces (obsidional money) were apparently issued from Beeston Castle. There is no documentary evidence extant to assist in positively assigning them to Beeston, but these coins were stamped with representations of the twin gateway - on pieces of silver plate, and possibly pieces of silver spoons.

This additional bit of history about this token adds a great deal of enjoyment for me. There was one example of this token in the R. C. Bell sale, and also one in Davissons Auction Nine, in October, 1997. My record of sales going back to 1980, shows 10 sales up to the present time, although the token is listed as rare in Dalton & Hamer. This is not a large number of sales in a span of 18 years, however I have found that many more common types have much fewer sightings or sales. According to my research, there are sometimes only three or four sales showing, for certain tokens listed in D & H as just common or scarce.



### BEESTON.

4. O: Beeston Castle  
R: A cypher S. A. C.  
E: Engrailed. A. 4  
4a. E: Plain. A. 4a  
Issued by P. SKIDMORE.





***Jerry Bobbe      Sharon Bobbe***  
***Professional Numismatists***

***PO Box 25817   Portland, Oregon 97298   503-626-1075***

May 21, 1998

Dear CTCC members:

Greetings from Portland, Oregon, the site of the American Numismatic Association's *World's Fair of Money*, August 5-9, 1998. A warm welcome is extended to everyone making the trek to the "Rose City." We regret missing the opportunity to meet those members who are unable to attend the convention.

On Thursday, August 6, we have procured The Western Culinary Institute's 8:00 pm seating for their International Buffet Night. This school has turned out many prestigious local chefs. The restaurant gives students a chance to hone their cooking and serving skills. The dinner focuses on local specialties and consists of appetizer/salad, main course/side dish, and dessert buffets. We believe some wine will be included. The cost will be about \$20-\$25 per person. Several club members have already signed up including Wayne Anderson, Phil Flanagan, Bill McKivor, Larry & Susan Gaye, and us. If anyone is interested, please let us know. Seating is limited to fifty-five people; we currently have thirteen confirmed.

Our exhibit is near completion. We expect to add a few last minute pieces upon our return from the Noble Sale. Though it's impossible to show our entire collection, the exhibit will be about fifteen hundred pieces in fifteen showcases. This will be the only time the *major* portion of the Bobbe collection will be shown.

We are looking forward to all the friends, events, coins, food, and fun at ANA 1998. See you there!

Kindest Regards,

*Sharon & Jerry*



**The 19th of March, 1998**

**Wayne Anderson  
"Conder" Token Collectors Club**

**My dear fellow:**

**Kudos on a most enlightening and scholarly edition of the "Conder" Journal.**

**This is one of the best, if not the best journal yet produced. Of particular interest was the piece on the Lunar Society. It might be pertinent to note the role that some of these members might have played in the discovery of the Longitude. Certainly some of these members crossed paths with John Harrison, inventor of the chronometer.**

**Phil Flanagan's note on the Slave Tokens was certainly timely, though it is interesting to note that the truly historical movie Amistad was not nominated for a single major award. For the beginning collector, these tokens have their counterparts in the American Hard Times series. A further connection occurs in the Boulton copper coins of 1791 for Sierra Leone, where the image of a white hand shaking a black hand is seen as a plea for racial tolerance.**

**Finally, a few comments regarding "What's a Penny Worth"? If an American were to regard a one cent coin as a penny, he would be committing a huge error, though unwittingly. An American cent was never worth a British penny. The British denomination known as a Penny as used in the 18th and 19th centuries always contained more copper by mass than its American counterpart. Therefore, it would have had more intrinsic worth than an American cent. Imagine running around with ten or fifteen cartwheels in your pocket! I'd rather carry ten or fifteen Draped Bust Cents. They are lighter.**

**I remain, sir, your humble and  
obd't servant,**

**Carl C. Honore'**

April 21, 1998

Wayne Anderson  
PO Box 1853  
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853


Dear Wayne:

Lately, I have been thinking about our News Letter and Journal and future directions for it. I think the first seven issues and membership efforts have been a success, and the good number of contributing writers have been of great benefit; and we need their continuing efforts to be a long term success. I have a few ideas to present here for further consideration.

The one thing I think we need the most to insure future survival and success is to have the general membership to participate and contribute more articles. I find articles by members recounting their favorite interests and tokens and the reasons for them very interesting, as also articles on their collecting experiences, which we all have and which anyone can write about. Also, I am sure many members have done their own private research from which they could write some articles to enlighten the rest of us.

I toss these ideas out knowing that there may be other opinions on how to proceed, as we are also a "Journal" implying scholarly articles, but I think we are both, and hope you can promote the interest we need to insure continued growth and successful continuance.

Yours very truly,

  
James Wahl

CCTC # 11

### MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

Alabama	1	Minnesota	19
Alaska	0	Mississippi	1
Arizona	3	Missouri	1
Arkansas	1	Nebraska	4
Australia	1	Nevada	3
California	29	New Hampshire	3
Canada	2	New Jersey	8
Colorado	6	New York	18
Connecticut	12	North Carolina	3
Delaware	1	Ohio	10
England	18	Oklahoma	2
Florida	5	Oregon	4
Georgia	2	Pennsylvania	10
Hawaii	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Idaho	1	Tennessee	0
Illinois	8	Texas	1
Indiana	4	Vermont	1
Iowa	2	Virginia	1
Kentucky	3	Wales	1
Kansas	1	Washington	10
Maine	3	Washington, DC	2
Maryland	5	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	8	Wisconsin	2
Michigan	4		

**TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 228**

### NEW MEMBERS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City &amp; State</u>
280	Richard C. Marlor	Beverly, MA
281	Floyd Bennett	Bloomfield, CT
282	Dewey Maggard	Modesto, CA
283	David M. Jones	Sanford, ME
284	Patricia Husak	Van Nuys, CA
285	Vanessa Salter	Somerset, UK
286	Lorna Goldsmith	London, UK
287	Tom Stepanski	Middletown, NY
288	Dr. Michael Dorfman	Plainview, NY
289	Steve DeLieto	Meriden, CT

We welcome all of these new members to the CTCC. Also, five (5) prior members were reinstated adding a total of 15 members to our previous total number of members. We welcome them back to the club. Thank you!

## THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are camera ready, and they are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much, and up to twelve (12) lines are **FREE!** Full page ads are **\$75.00**, one half page ads are **\$37.50 from the September, '98 issue forward**. Ads larger than the free twelve (12) line ads **must be camera ready**. All paid ads **must be paid for** when submitted; thus, eliminating the possibility for confusion, and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. **Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published**. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may either be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. All articles and ads must be accompanied by your membership number. Only members can participate in the journal and all other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the SEPTEMBER 15th, 1998 issue is AUGUST 25th, 1998. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the president and editor: Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

### ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$25.

**NOTICE:** The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Collectors Journal, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements placed in the journal. No party shall have recourse against The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, or its officers, or officials, for any reason associated with the publication of its journal. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Collectors Journal are strictly between the parties to their transactions. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of The "Conder" Token Collectors Club. Complaints can result in termination of membership, or termination of advertising privileges, or both.

\*\*\*\*\*

### "CTCC" Directory Of Officers:

Wayne Anderson

President, Editor & Publisher

PO Box 1853

Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Phone 612-420-6925, Fax 612-420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads, suggestions, complaints, and information concerning the CTCC.

Joel Spingarn

Vice President & Treasurer

PO Box 782

Georgetown, CT 06829

Phone & Fax 203-544-8194

For payment of dues and donations, address changes, & journal reprints. Dues are \$25 per year. Journals are always sent to you via first class mail.

David S. Brooke, Historian

767 N. Hoosac Road

Williamstown, MA 01267

Phone 413-458-8636

Harold Welch, Librarian

655 Parkwood Circle

St. Paul, MN 55127

Phone 612-429-0997

Clifford C. Fellage, Assistant Editor  
PO Box 911  
Farmington, CT 06034-0911  
1-860-676-0023

Mailing Preparation  
& Distribution  
James Wahl &  
Wilfred Wahl

\*\*\*\*\*

## **ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS!**

Many of you have notified me that you are planning to attend the ANA 107th Anniversary Convention in Portland, Oregon on August 5th - 9th, 1998. The convention will be held at the Oregon Convention Center, 777 NE Martin Luther King Jr., Boulevard. I am looking forward to meeting all of you who are attending the convention. It will be nice to be able to see the faces of those of you whom I have spoken with on the phone, or corresponded with for some time now. Sharon Bobbe and I have arranged for a meeting room for our first annual meeting on Friday, August 7th, at 8:00 p.m. We will announce the location for the meeting at the convention. We decided to hold our session after convention hours so it will not interfere with your daily activities. We are expecting strong member attendance. We have a club table reserved, and that will be our headquarters at the convention. We'll see you there!

Wayne Anderson

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Free Advertisements**

These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for "CTCC" members. Send yours to:  
Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **CHARLES KIRTLEY**

CTCC #125

"CONDER" TOKENS, COLONIAL COINS, HARD TIMES TOKENS, AND ALL SORTS OF INTERESTING MATERIAL APPEAR IN MY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAIL BID SALES. WRITE OR CALL FOR A FREE COPY OF THE NEXT ISSUE.

CHARLES KIRTLEY, "CTCC" #125, PO BOX 2273C,  
ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906-2273. PHONE: 252-335-1262. FAX: 252-335-4441.  
E-Mail: ckirtley@coastalnet.com

\*\*\*\*\*

## **BILL McKIVOR'S COPPER CORNER**

Fixed price lists about 4 - 5 times a year, with something for everyone.

**JUNE ISSUE OUT NOW!!**

Also buying - please contact me for a fast, FAIR offer - any amount, any grade.

**THANKS!!**

Call or write TODAY to be put on my mailing list.

Bill McKivor CTCC #3 PO Box 46135 Seattle, WA 98126

Phone, evenings only, (206) 244-8345

E-Mail Condernut@juno.com

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\*\*\*\*\*  
**FREE PRICE LISTS OF BRITISH TOKENS AND MEDALS,  
WITH EMPHASIS ON "CONDERS".**

Simon Cordova (CTCC #30), PO Box 2229, Kihei, Hawaii 96753-2229.  
Phone: 808-891-2846, Fax: 808-891-2365, E-Mail: SiCordova@aol.com  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, CTCC #4 & #5.** We have been enthusiastically pursuing "Conders" for over 25 years. Our price list, *The Token Examiner*, was born of a passion for this exciting series, and a desire to share it with others. As collectors, we appreciate fine service, so we're not happy until you are. We'll do our best to fulfill your collecting needs. Our specialties are choice quality, rarities, and die-states, but our *Token Examiner* offers pieces Circ - Gem for \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of *The Token Examiner*, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e., Eklund, Blaisdell), and pay the strongest prices for choice quality and rarities. If you have tokens to sell, your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, Oregon 97298 503-626-1075  
\*\*\*\*\*

**CLIFF'S "CONDER" CHEST**

CLIFFORD C. FELLAGE, CTCC #165, PO BOX 911, FARMINGTON, CT 06034-0911  
PHONE: 860-676-0023 / FAX: 860-676-0853

Write for my free periodic price list, with tokens from Very Good to Superb Red Proof.

Major credit cards accepted for your ordering convenience.

***FREE LIST NUMBER 7 NOW AVAILABLE, WITH A LARGE NEW  
SELECTION OF "COLLECTOR" GRADE PIECES AND CHOICE  
"JUST CRACKERS" TOKENS NEWLY PROCURED FROM ENGLAND,  
MANY EXHIBITING ORIGINAL "MUSEUM HAZE".***

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Rod Burress, CTCC #109, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215**

Write for price list of copper collectors supplies:

Heavy duty 2x2 envelopes, cotton liners, good quality boxes,  
cleaners, brushes, magnifying glasses, etc.

I also have some "Conder" tokens for sale!

Phone 513-771-0696  
\*\*\*\*\*

**WANTED!**

**WARWICKSHIRE #320 FOR MY SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION.  
TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615**

\*\*\*\*\*  
***Send for my sale or trade list of duplicate British tokens and my token want list.***

***I like "Spence" tokens!***

***I also want all Berkshire 19th Century silver tokens EF or better.***

***James C. Case, 10189 Crane Road, Lindley, NY 14858-9719***  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Wanted in nice VF or better**  
**D & H** Hampshire 79 or 80, Middlesex 283, or 284 and 398,  
Sussex 10, Dublin 235-250, 269-303, and Angus 7 or 7a.  
I also need a few scarce 19th century pennies, and silver shilling tokens.

Frank Gorsler, CTCC #63  
674 Allen Crest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231

\*\*\*\*\*

Looking for UNC. SPECIMEN OF YORKSHIRE D & H 65 (York Cathedral / Talbot,  
Allum, & Lee Mule). Also UNC. "SPENCE TOKENS" by type - looking for one of each  
die he used. Would appreciate receiving lists from anybody having these for sale.

David L. Palmer CTCC #107  
1080A Long Island Ave.  
Deer Park, NY 11729

\*\*\*\*\*

## 140 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The latest edition of our catalogue of numismatic items for sale that has been issued  
regularly for 32 years is now ready. It includes thousands of British tokens as well as  
commemorative medals and coins from all over the world. The catalogue is free on  
request, but please include \$2 to cover airmail postage when applying to the  
address below, with apologies for its un-American length.

WHITMORE TEYNHAM LODGE CHASE Rd. Colwall  
MALVERN Worcs. WR13 6DT ENGLAND

\*\*\*\*\*

ED HAZENBERG, CTCC # 80, PO BOX 191, ADA, MI 49301

### FOR SALE:

1. Somerset - 83, MS-64+. P/L fields with matte devices. Choc. Br. Great token. \$70
2. Warwickshire - 86 Bis. Fine, clean surfaces, choc. br., with letter from the  
Bobbe's confirming attribution. \$40
3. Wark's. - 175, MS-63+. Lt. stain right obv., with red peeking through here and  
there, sharp detail. \$60
4. Wark's. - 197a, MS-64. Nice brown with tinges of red, and choice surfaces. \$65
5. Ireland, Dublin - 308, MS-63. Lt. tan with red faintly peeking out. Nice piece. \$55

### WANTED:

Ireland, Munster - 8a, & Dublin - 22, In Mint State.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Paul J. Bosco**

When in NYC, visit my "coin" store. Perhaps 1000 "Conders" (500 different?) in stock.

I still have by far the largest world token stock anywhere. No lists at present.

Mon-Sat 11ish to 6 (but it's wise to call first).

See you at my ANA table too!

1050 Second Avenue, Store 89, New York, NY 10022  
212/PJ8-COIN

See my half-page ad in this issue.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

## FELLOW CTCC MEMBERS GET FIRST CRACK!

I have the 7 Vol. set of Neumann - - - Kupfermunzen, 1858, reprint 1965.

The set is in very fine condition @ \$625 post paid.

Most collectors don't know that his work included "Conders"!

JOHN PEEL, CTCC #164

PO BOX 4608

FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72702

501-444-9169

(I'm always buying 19th century tokens. Also looking for Cumberland, Low Hall, DH 1)

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

(End Free Ads)

\*\*\*\*\*

## PUBLIC AUCTION CONDER TOKENS

June 22, 1998

- CT01 Unc, or virtually. 10 pieces (8 different) incl. a Penny. MB=\$150  
(\$200-300)
- CT02 Abt. Unc, mainly brown. 27 pieces, some duplicates. MB=\$250 (\$300-500)
- CT03 XF. A collection of 80+ different, mainly 1/2 Pennies. MB=\$400 (\$600-900)  
● Strict US grading. Don't anticipate AU-Unc pieces, nor spots & edge nicks.  
Good variety from many counties.
- CT04 XF. Duplicates/triplicates of the last lot. 55+ pieces MB=\$250 (\$400-550)
- CT05 "VF". A collection of 220 different (some Farthings & Pennies). MB=\$900  
(\$1500-2000)  
● Mostly VF to borderline XF; some worse, but a strong VF average. Mostly D&H "numbers" (vs letters for mere edge varieties). Not sandbagged with endless minor varieties—hardly a Wilkinson in sight! Some scarce/rare pieces, but in varieties, not types.  
THIS IS A LOT YOU—DEALER or COLLECTOR—CAN BUY WITHOUT SEEING!!! So, what do YOU pay for VF's?
- CT06 "VF". Duplicates/triplicates of the last lot. 140+ pieces MB=\$500  
(\$800-1000+)  
● Doubtless a few F-VF, more aVF, many VF+ and some borderline XF.
- CT07 A HAMPSHIRE collection. 49 different, avg. Nice VF. Some scarce & not in previous lots. MB=\$250 (\$400-600)
- CT08 LONDON. Pennies. Kempson's Buildings. DH42,52,55,63,64,65,67. Red & Brown Unc. 7 different MB=\$250 (\$500-700)
- CT09 London Penny. Old Ordance Office. DH64. Massive rim break, 1:00-6:00 (3.5mm wide). Nice Brown AU. MB=\$30 (\$50-150)

- CT10 London Pennies. Hospitals. DH 48,51,61. XF, Brown Unc & part-red Unc. MB=\$120 (\$180-250)
- CT11 London Pennies (no hospitals). DH42,43,44A,46,52,55,58,59,62,63,65. 11 different, Brown AU, some better. MB=\$350 (\$500-750)
- CT12 Duplicates of the last lot. DH42(3), 45(2), 52(2) & 62. XF-Unc, #62 only F+. MB=\$200 (\$360-480)
- CT13 Anti-Slavery. Bucks 7 Fine & Msex 1037 VF. MB=\$30 (\$50-80)
- CT14 Middlesex. DH278,342,766 & a Burchell's ("medical"). VF+. 4 tokens MB=\$30 (\$60-80)
- CT15 Lot of 27 different. VG to Bronzed Proof, avg. VF+. Scarcer or more interesting pieces. MB=\$250 (\$360-480)  
● Includes 3 Pennies, 2 Farthings (one white metal) and a Halfcrown.
- CT16 Warwickshire. Building 1/2 Pennies. 7 different MB=\$120 (\$200-250)
- CT17 Coventry. Building 1/2 Pennies. 8 different MB=\$120 (\$220-280)
- CT18 19th CENTURY. Mostly Pennies. 37 pieces (30 different, one silver). VF to XF-AU. MB=\$150 (\$300-400)  
● All with nice brown color and there are precious few of the commonplace edge nicks. Chichester Shilling, Compers & Charge (D7), XF.
- CT19 UNOFFICIAL FARTHING. 39 pieces, heavy duplication. Avg. decent VF. MB=\$80 (\$100-200)

**Paul J. Bosco**

1050 Second Avenue, Store 89

New York, N.Y. 10022

212/758-2646; FAX 355-4403

No buyer's fee. Returns only for errors. Part of the large auction to be held in my store, all afternoon. All bids reduced to one over 2nd high; high bids never revealed.

# POLITICAL AND COMMEMORATIVE TOKENS

by R. C. Bell

**£12.50 or \$21.00, plus post & package.**

This book is now half price. It was £25. Essentially, I have been able to buy the entire remaining stock from the publishers and thereby negotiate a very good discount. Because I don't really deal in books and because I don't really have the space, I am prepared to pass the discount on. Consequently I can offer this very important book at half its original retail price! Bell looks at the many tokens that are satirical comments of the Government of the day, and explains the iconography of their design and the history of their issuers. To anyone wanting to find out about this very interesting area of 18th century unofficial coinage, this 286 page book is the only comprehensive source!

Richard Gladdle, 9 Cork Street, London W1X 1PD - Tel & Fax - 011-44-132-785-8511



**CLIFF'S**

**"CONDER"**

**CHEST**

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**A LIMITED QUANTITY OF RALPH HYDE'S, "A PROSPECT OF BRITAIN: THE  
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\*\*\*\*\*

**"CONDER" TOKENS**

**19TH CENTURY TOKENS**

**EVASION TOKENS**

**Stop by my table at the ANA, Portland, Oregon August 5 - 9 -- Really Looking  
forward to meeting you all!! A FULL WEEK OF TOKENS!!! I can hardly wait!!!  
In the meantime ----- LIST #12, June, 1998 out NOW!!**

**ARE YOU ON MY MAILING LIST??  
YOU SHOULD BE ---  
CALL NOW FOR MY NEW LIST!!!**

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ALWAYS**

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**COPPER CORNER**

**CTCC #3**

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**E-Mail - - Condernut@juno.com**



# BRITISH TRADE TOKENS



**Largest Price-List Yet!**

**Write to me for a free price-list which  
will be issued at the end of July**

**I will be going over to Australia to attend the  
'Noble' auction on July the seventh and hopefully  
will return to London laden with tokens. Anyone  
wishing to receive a copy of what I manage to  
acquire is very welcome - simply contact me at the  
address below. It should be a 'once only' selection**

**RICHARD GLADDLE**

**9, CORK STREET  
LONDON W1X 1PD**

**TEL & FAX: 01327 858511**

# Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd

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## AUCTION SALE 58B

### THE W.J. NOBLE TOKEN COLLECTION

Tuesday, 7th July 1998  
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PART I, THE BRITISH TOKENS 18th and 19th Century in the separate catalogue 58B.

The 18th century or "Conder" token series is strong in all counties and includes many silver proofs, patterns and trials. Many of the great rarities include the **Robert Orchard Sawbridgeworth penny** with ultra high relief (Ex. Longman and Jan Collections), the **New York Theatre penny** and the unique die stage trials of John Harding's Tamworth penny. In all some 4000 pieces.

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Fax: (03) 9600 0355



# BRITISH TRADE TOKENS



Suffolk, Ipswich  
J Conder Penny 1795. DH 10  
*Reverse: View of  
Wolsey Gate*



Warwickshire, Birmingham  
Penny, 1798  
*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the  
Birmingham Association 4 June 1798*

## WE STOCK

An interesting selection of high quality  
18th century tokens for sale, and feature  
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## An early summer sale of choice tokens

Halfpennies unless otherwise noted.

All pieces from the second Jan collection include his ticket.

Camb. 12a. 1795. <i>Toned VF+</i> .	\$20.
Hamp. 86b (RR). <i>EF+, luster.</i>	\$300.
Hamp. 102. <i>±d. Howe. EF+, choice.</i>	\$50.
Kent 15 (S). <i>Dimchurch. EF+.</i>	\$30.
Kent 26 (R). 6d. <i>VF, as made.</i>	\$125.
Msex 55. 1d. <i>Goldsmith's Hall. EF+.</i>	\$55.
Msex 62. 1d. <i>Brit. Museum. EF+.</i>	\$70.
Msex 84(R). 1d. <i>Ex Bell. EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 87(R). 1d. <i>Lustrous EF+.</i>	\$215.
Msex 103 (R). <i>Lustrous unc.</i>	\$195.
Msex 119 (S). <i>Globe. BU.</i>	\$225.
Msex 127 (S). 1d. <i>Globe. Lstrs unc.</i>	\$225.
Msex 128 (S). 1d. <i>Globe. Lstrs EF+.</i>	\$195.
Msex 130 (S). 1d. <i>Globe. Unc, lstr.</i>	\$210.
Msex 133 (S). 1d. <i>Globe. Lstrs unc.</i>	\$215.
Msex 134 (S). 1d. <i>Choice, lstrs.</i>	\$235.
Msex 138. (S). 1d. (R). <i>Surrey. EF+.</i>	\$195.
Msex 137 (S) 1d. <i>Globe. BU, choice.</i>	\$275.
Msex 139 (S). <i>Globe. EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 147 (S). 1d. <i>Surrey. BU.</i>	\$225.
Msex 153(S). 1d. <i>Toned EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 159. (S). 1d. <i>Yorkshire. EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 162. (S). 1d. <i>Toned EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 168 (S). 1d. <i>EF+, luster.</i>	\$185.
Msex 174 (RR). 1d. <i>Swan. Chc EF+.</i>	\$1385.
Msex 223 (S). 1d. <i>Fox. EF+, toned.</i>	\$65.
Msex 225 (RR). 1d. <i>Choice EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 280 (S). <i>Christ's Hspl. VF+.</i>	\$35.
Msex 295. <i>Red and brown unc.</i>	\$50.
Msex 447. <i>Pidcock. Ex May 1900 sale by Debenham. Broad flan, choice EF+.</i>	\$125.

### A choice run of Spence tokens

Msex 772 (S). <i>Fox/Tree. Choice unc.</i>	\$225.
Msex 778. <i>Gordon/ Cain, Abel. Unc</i>	\$200.
Msex 790b. <i>Man in prison. Choice unc; brick red. Unbrushed and fresh.</i>	\$225.
Msex 795a (S). <i>ex Jan II. EF+, lstr.</i>	\$165.
Msex 795b. <i>Evenly toned EF.</i>	\$135.
Msex 796 (S). <i>ex Jan II. EF, lstrs.</i>	\$165.
Msex 797a (S). <i>ex Jan II. EF, lstr.</i>	\$145.
Msex 801 (S). <i>Toned, prooflike EF+.</i>	\$145.
Msex 803 (RR). <i>Red &amp; brown EF+.</i>	\$225.
Msex 803c (S). <i>Evenly toned EF+.</i>	\$145.
Msex 804c. <i>Evenly toned, near. EF.</i>	\$65.
Msex 806 (S). <i>Highlander. Jan II. Evenly toned, almost prooflike, EF+.</i>	\$190.

Msex 808. <i>Shepherd. Rd &amp; brn EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 810 (R). <i>ex Jan II. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 814 (S). <i>ex Jan II. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 817 (S). <i>Evenly toned EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 818 (S). <i>ex Jan II. Toned EF+.</i>	\$150.
Msex 819 (S). <i>Britannia. Chc EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 820. <i>Caduceus. Jan II. EF.</i>	\$125.
Msex 822 (S). <i>ex Jan II. R&amp;b unc.</i>	\$185.
Msex 824 (S). <i>Broad flan; choice EF+.</i>	\$185.
Msex 824a (R). <i>Prooflike EF+.</i>	\$195.
Msex 841. <i>Pandora's breeches. EF.</i>	\$150.
Msex 842a (RR). <i>Pig. Rusty die. EF+.</i>	\$200.
Msex 843a. <i>Pig/ Britannia. ex Jan II. Prooflike EF+; choice; toned.</i>	\$225.
Msex 845. <i>Pig. Jan II. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 848. <i>Pig/ Shepherd. Jan II. Very early die break; evenly toned EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 850 (R). <i>Cat. Jan II. Toned EF+.</i>	\$200.
Msex 852. <i>Man in prison/ Rooster. Jan II. Evenly toned; prooflike EF+.</i>	\$190.
Msex 853. <i>Brass. (RR). 1990 update discovery piece. ex Bain Col. EF+.</i>	\$325.
Msex 855 (R). <i>Guillotine. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$235.
Msex 855a. <i>ex Jan II. Man in prison/ Guillotine. Magnificent die break! Choice EF+; almost prooflike.</i>	\$250.
Msex 857. <i>Sailor. Jan II. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 861 (R). <i>Shepherd. Choice EF+.</i>	\$195.
Msex 861a. <i>ex Jan II. R&amp;b unc.</i>	\$210.
Msex 864. <i>ex Jan II. Stag. Toned EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 865. <i>Cap of Liberty. EF+.</i>	\$195.
Msex 866. <i>Thelwall. Jan II. Tnd EF.</i>	\$135.
Msex 867 (R). <i>ex Jan II. Well struck; evenly toned; prooflike.</i>	\$195.
Msex 868. <i>Jan II. Lightly toned EF+.</i>	\$135.
Msex 871. <i>ex Jan II. Near EF.</i>	\$75.
Msex 875. <i>ex Jan II. Unc, lustrous.</i>	\$175.
Msex 876 (S). <i>EF+, luster.</i>	\$185.
Msex 878. <i>ex Jan II. Broad flan. EF+.</i>	\$175.
Msex 879 (S). <i>EF+, luster.</i>	\$175.
Msex 882. <i>ex Jan II. Toned EF.</i>	\$90.
Msex 883b. <i>Britannia. Prooflike EF+.</i>	\$165.
Msex 884 (R). <i>Caduceus. Jan II. EF.</i>	\$165.
Msex 893. <i>ex Jan II. Toned EF+.</i>	\$135.

Msex 1023. <i>Handel. EF, lstr traces.</i>	\$35.
Msex 1060. <i>±d. Orchards. EF.</i>	\$95.
Msex 1165. <i>±d. EF+, luster traces.</i>	\$65.
Nottingham 4 (S). 6d. <i>Good VF.</i>	\$75.

Shropshire 25d. <i>EF+, luster.</i>	\$45.
Somerst. 86. <i>Gilt. Beautiful!</i>	\$325.
Somerst 86. <i>Æ. Reddish toned EF+.</i>	\$45.
Somerst 89. 1793. <i>Toned EF.</i>	\$35.
Suffolk 15. 1d. <i>Red &amp; brown unc.</i>	\$135.
Suffolk 31. <i>Struck, turned 135° in die, struck again. VF-EF. Neat error.</i>	\$85.
Suffolk 33a. <i>Silver (Rare). Toned EF+.</i>	\$500.
Warw. 25. 1d. <i>Wyon. EF+, red tone.</i>	\$50.
Warw. 120. <i>Bisset's. EF+, red tone.</i>	\$40.
Warw. 165. <i>New Meeting. EF, lstr.</i>	\$45.
Warw 181. <i>Brass (Rare). EF.</i>	\$225.
Warw. 186. <i>Workhouse. Blazing unc.</i>	\$100.
Warw. 210. <i>Toned EF+, luster traces.</i>	\$45.
Warw 218. <i>George III. EF+, prflike.</i>	\$45.
Warw 282a. <i>Coventry. Brick red unc.</i>	\$65.
Warw 395c. <i>Wilkinson. R&amp;b unc.</i>	\$45.
Warw 416. <i>Red and brown EF.</i>	\$25.
Warw 432. <i>EF+, luster in legends.</i>	\$35.
Wiltshire 21 (RRR, <i>overstated!</i> ). <i>Sarum Cathedral. Choice, prooflike EF+.</i>	\$85.
Yorks 2 (R). 1d. <i>Abbey. Toned EF.</i>	\$75.
N Wales 1b. <i>Druid. R&amp;b EF+.</i>	\$65.
Wales. <i>Angl. 19. 1d. EF, luster traces.</i>	\$75.
Scotland. <i>Angus. 4. Silver shilling. Armed highlander. Toned EF; darker toning on obverse field.</i>	\$250.
Ayrshire 7 (S). <i>Adam Smith. EF+.</i>	\$195.
Lothian 9. <i>Toned EF; luster traces.</i>	\$40.
Lothian 10. <i>Toned EF.</i>	\$35.
Ireland. <i>Dublin 323. VF; pleasing.</i>	\$25.
Dublin 324. <i>VF.</i>	\$15.
Wicklow 38 (RRR). <i>Clearly the D&amp;H plate coin. As made, near EF.</i>	\$375.
19th Century. 22 pieces, attributed, ranging from VG to VF+. A bargain lot that we want to clear out.	\$100.

**Terms:** Postage, \$5, all orders. Order by D&H number. Payment by check preferred but we accept VISA, Mastercard, AX.

**SPECIAL!--Offers invited for any unsold items; to be considered July 20, 1998, after my Australia jaunt!**

Allan Davisson

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#531

EAC 3299. A.N.A., A.N.S., Royal .N.S., British N.S., C.T.C.C. 6